



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 021

31 January 1984

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Reagan Announces Decision To Seek Second Term	B 1
Further on Decision	B 1
Former PRC Ambassador on Sino-U.S. Relations	B 2
[LIAOWANG No 2, 9 Jan]	
Returned Students From Boston Hold Reunion	B 6
Reagan, Japan's Abe Hold Economic Talks	B 6

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Spokesman on Negotiations With U.S.	C 1
USSR Affirms Support for Hanoi's 'Maneuvers'	C 1
Andropov Rejects U.S. Proposal for Missile Talks	C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Paper Urges U.S. To Agree to Talks	D 1
Pyeongyang Rally Supports Talks Proposal	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Commentary on SRV's Vietnamization of Kampuchea	E 1
---	-----

WESTERN EUROPE

Further on Finnish Foreign Minister's Visit	G 1
Zhao Meets Yayrynen	G 1
Cultural Agreement Signed	G 1
Talks With Wu Xueqian	G 1
Vayrynen Hosts Banquet	G 2
PRC-French Exchanges, Cooperation Increasing	G 2
PRC, Denmark Sign Loan Agreement	G 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONGQI on Promotion of Socialist Literature, Art [No 1, 1 Jan]	K 1
GUANGMING RIBAO on Policy Toward Intellectuals [17 Jan]	K 4
Technology, Intellectual Resources Development Urged	K 5
Commentator Advocates Reducing Meetings, Documents	K 7
[RENMIN RIBAO 27 Jan]	
Commentator on Restructuring State Farms	K 8
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Jan]	
He Kang Makes Self-Criticism at Agriculture Meeting	K 10
Peasant Paper Supports Rural Contract System	K 11
[RENMIN RIBAO 20 Jan]	
Commentator on Trading Port Quarantine Work	K 13
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Jan]	

RENMIN RIBAO on Rich, Poor Science Methods [20 Jan]	K 14
Deng Yingchao, Others at Party for Patriots' Widows	K 16
Zhang Aiping Delivers Spring Festival Greetings	K 17
Armedmen, People Carry Out Spring Festival Activities	K 18
Development of Minority Areas in 1983 Reviewed	K 19
Li Qing on Integrating Shanghai, Other Ports	K 20
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [27 Jan]	K 21
Proletarian Fighters on Spiritual Pollution	K 21
Ba Yi Says Zhao Ziyang Made New Concession to U.S.	K 23
October Storm Blasts Deng for Opposing Mao	K 23
October Storm on Deng's Restoring Capitalism	K 24

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Xiang Shouzi, Han Peixin Attend Nanjing Concert	O 1
Han Peixin Attends Jiangsu Spring Festival Party	O 1
Han Peixin at Jiangsu Party for Retired Cadres	O 2
Zhejiang's Wang Fang Visits Spring Festival Party	O 3
Shandong's Su Yiran Visits Retired Cadres	O 3
Su Yiran Attends Shandong Spring Festival Party	O 3
Fujian Strengthens Militia Weapons Control	O 4
Fujian Progresses in Party Rectification Work	O 5
Shanghai Paper Restores 'Party Life' Page	O 5
[JIEFANG RIBAO 23 Jan]	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO on Rectification, Leftover Issues	P 1
Guangxi's Qiao Xiaoguang at Party for Veteran Cadres	P 3
Henan Leaders Attend Spring Festival Gathering	P 3

NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Speaks to Retired Cadres	R 1
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Visit Masses, PLA Men	R 2
Zhou Hui at Nei Monggol Spring Festival Tea Party	R 2
Taiyuan Steps Up Drive Against Three Categories	R 3
CPC Secretaries View Work of Shanxi Party	R 4

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Party Rectification Meeting Held	S 1
Heilongjiang's Li Lian at Spring Festival Soiree	S 1
Jilin Leaders Attend Spring Festival Gatherings	S 2
Meeting of Press Units	S 2
Provincial CPPCC Gathering	S 2
Party-Government Party	S 3
Guo Feng at Liaoning Tea Party for Veterans	S 3

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Deng Xiaoping Ends Inspection of Zhuhai Zone	W 1
[HSIN WAN PAO 30 Jan]	
Article on Hu Yaobang Clarifying Political Situation	W 1
[TA KUNG PAO 27 Jan]	

I. 31 Jan 84

3

CHINA

'Selected Works of Chen Yun' To Be Distributed

W 5

[HSIN WAN PAO 28 Jan]

Hong Kong Governor Comments on Beijing Talks

W 5

REAGAN ANNOUNCES DECISION TO SEEK SECOND TERM

OW300824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 29 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced here tonight his decision to seek a second term of office, officially entering the 1984 presidential election campaign. In a five-minute nationally televised speech from the White House Oval Office, Reagan recalled the changes that have taken place in this country during his presidency and said that he and Vice President George Bush would like to have the American electorate's "continued support and cooperation" in completing what they began 3 years ago.

Reagan's decision, which surprised nobody, was announced at a time when public opinion surveys showed that after trailing his potential Democratic rivals for much of 1983, he is now leading all of them mainly because the economy has been steadily pulling out of its slump. In the wake of today's announcement, a presidential campaign team headed by Vice President Bush and including cabinet members as well as Republican congressional leaders, will travel around the country to stump for Reagan.

Meanwhile, the Republican National Committee is planning a 4-million-dollar television campaign starting next month to spotlight Reagan's reelection themes. The Republican Party intends to spend 21 million dollars in the primary season from February to August, long before the general election push even begins. However, Reagan's campaign will not be an easy one. He is confronted with severe problems both at home and abroad. The huge federal deficit which is running at about 200 billion dollars a year, the high interest rates and the high unemployment rate as well as his social policies have been very controversial throughout the country. People are also critical of his policies on nuclear disarmament, the Middle East and Central America.

While there seems to be no major opponent to Reagan for the presidential nomination in the Republican Party, the Democratic Party's campaign for the nomination, which started a year ago, appears more complex and uncertain. Eight candidates are now fighting in the democratic field with former Vice President Walter Mondale emerging as the front runner in the public opinion polls: followed by Senator John Glenn of Ohio and black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson.

Further on Decision

OW302000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 29 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced in a nationally televised address Sunday night that he will run for a second term in November's national election. Reagan's January 16 speech on foreign policies, especially on U.S.-Soviet relations, his State of Union address last week and his announcement today were seen as a "trilogy" of his presidential campaign. Reagan, who will celebrate his 73rd birthday on February 6, declared that he will run for the second term because his "work is not finished." He believed that the current domestic political and economic situation is favorable to his re-election and his domestic and foreign policy will continue to win support from the voters.

The President begins his campaign with the great advantage of the present economic recovery. Last year, U.S. industrial production increased 6.5 percent. The annual inflation rate fell to 3.2 percent. The economy is expected to continue to pick up this year although the growing pace will slow down. His popularity in polls has risen and even overtaken that of his Democratic opponents. He has not met with challenge in the Republican Party so far.

However, Reagan is facing a tough campaign as he is confronted with serious and difficult issues both at home and abroad.

First of all, he has to face up to criticisms over the dark side of the economy. He had promised to balance the federal budget deficit in 1983 when he took office three years ago. But now the deficit is nearly 200 billion a year, four times what it was three years ago, and is widely expected to rise higher in the future. 40 million Americans are under the poverty line and 2 million have become homeless. High interest rates which threaten the economic recovery, the all-time record huge trade deficit and serious unemployment are troubles Reagan will meet in his campaign. [sentence as received]. Protests against him are also from workers, women and minority groups.

He is also criticised for the lack of progress in the disarmament talks, the strained U.S.-Soviet relations and U.S. military involvement in the Middle East and Central America. Many people feel the lack of security, and are worrying that Reagan's policy may lead to war one day. At present, eight Democrats are battling for their party's nomination, but there is little difference between them in their criticism of Reagan's policy. With the development of the presidential campaign, they will take joint actions against Reagan.

Perhaps, because of these challenges, Reagan and his aides dare not take the campaign lightly. James Baker, chief of the White House staff, said that Reagan's competition with his Democrat rivals is going to be tough and it must be well prepared. Soon after Reagan's announcement of re-election, his cabinet members headed by Vice President George Bush, Republican leaders in Congress and other Republicans in states started campaigning for him. The National Committee of the Republican Party planned to spend 4 million dollars on television campaign early next month, and 21 million dollars during the pre-election period from February to August.

Reagan's State of Union address and his speech today indicate that there will be no major changes in his defense policy, firmness toward the Soviet Union, tax-cut and tight monetary policy. He will give wide publicity to his "achievements," make new promises on social problems, and concentrate his fire-power on the Democrats for taking no care of national security, wasting state funds and being unqualified for economic management. He will debate with the Democrats to deny charges that his policy benefits the rich and hurts the poor. There are still nine months left before the national election. It is still too early to say whether Reagan's campaign strategy will succeed in the end.

FORMER PRC AMBASSADOR ON SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK270645 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 2, 9 Jan 84 pp 16-17

[Article by Zhu Minzhi: "First Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin Talks About Sino-U.S. Relations -- Visiting Chai Zemin" -- "a special interview by this journal"]

[Text] On the evening of 8 December 1983, the lights shone brilliantly in the Ziguang Pavilion of Violet Light when Premier Zhao Ziyang was receiving four governors from the United States. The friendly atmosphere and sincere conversation filled people with hope for the prospects for the development of Sino-U.S. relations. The governors expressed their warm anticipation of Premier Zhao's visit to the United States in January 1984.

Richard Snelling, head of the delegation, said humorously: "There are 50 states in the United States. Please be sure to come to the four states of which we four are governors, namely Vermont, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and South Dakota. We do not care whether you visit the other states or not." With pleasure Premier Zhao expressed the hope that when he visited the United States in January, he would make wide contacts with leaders and people of all walks of life so as to promote our mutual understanding.

Participating in the reception was Chai Zemin, the first Chinese ambassador to the United States after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. He shook hands with the American friends, and had cordial chats with them. Later, I made a special visit to see Comrade Chai Zemin at his residence. This first ambassador to the United States told me about his personal experiences of the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples during his term of office in the United States, and of his personal view of the prospects for Sino-American relations. Comrade Chai Zemin had been president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and, in succession, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe. The United States was the fifth country to which he was appointed as ambassador.

In 1978, prior to the formal establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, he was appointed as chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States. After the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, Chai Zemin became the first ambassador to the United States until December 1982, when he returned home after his term of office had come to an end. Right from the beginning of our talk, Chai Zemin spoke with deep feeling: "During 4 and 1/2 years serving in the United States, the warm friendship of the American people toward the Chinese people left a very deep impression on me. Despite the fact that there exist differences of view on great international issues between the two countries, and that the United States often plays the trick of 'two Chinas' or 'one China and one Taiwan,' creating tension between the two countries, it is an undeniable fact that the ties between the peoples of the two countries have become more and more close in recent years." The number of American people visiting China is always growing. When he first went to take up his office in the United States, the number of American people visiting China was less than 10,000 per year, but when he left the United States, the number had grown to over 70,000 annually. Many American people are longing to visit China.

The Chinese Embassy in the United States stands in the northwestern part of Washington D.C. Every day there is an endless stream of American friends coming to visit the Chinese Embassy. Among them are not only people of political circles, but also entrepreneurs, professors, lawyers, journalists, people of cultural and art circles... some of them precisely wishing to visit China. They say: Through China is a faraway country, we have a cordial feeling for China. Some entrepreneurs are longing to establish ties with China in economic and trade relations. They hold that China is a developing country, it has rich natural resources and a broad market. The potential for economic cooperation and development of trade between the two countries is very great. Some American corporations even sent their special aircraft to invite the Chinese ambassador for visits, in the hope of strengthening ties.

Holderman, president of the University of South Carolina, has established a profound friendship with Chai Zemin through repeated contacts. With Chai Zemin's help, he made his first visit to China, and has taken a deep interest in China ever since. On Holderman's proposal, the University of South Carolina and Shanxi University, which is in the home province of Chai Zemin, have formed friendly interuniversity relations, exchanging students and materials.

Chai Zemin told the author: As a result of the long-standing antagonistic propaganda of the United States, quite a number of people in the United States have little understanding of China. They want very much to know what kind of nation China actually is. Since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the contacts between the peoples have grown. Some American friends who have visited China told Chai Zemin that the China they saw with their own eyes is completely different from the one they learned about from hearsay. China is not a nation of hunger, but one filled with warmth and happiness. They admire Chinese family life, admire the happy life of old people in their late years, and praise China for the practice of equal work and equal pay, regardless of sex. Many American friends have said: China is a poor country; however, there is no sharp difference between rich and the poor. Quite a few people make speeches in clubs, schools, and residential centers, introducing what they have experienced in China after their return. Some people say: "I will treasure every minute I spent in China," "our trip to China was the most unforgettable experience in our life." Others say: "We can find no equal of such noble morality and spirit of transforming nature elsewhere in the world," "the enthusiasm and friendliness of the Chinese people are incomparable." Still other American friends said that since their wives returned from their visit to China, they have actually become China fanatics, propagandizing on China whenever they see people. Quite a few people have been to China on more than one occasion, and are planning to visit China more in the future, to witness the continuous changes in China.

Despite the fact that some people in the political circles of the United States have not been very friendly toward China, friendly and cordial feelings have been gradually created in the hearts of the American people. A public opinion poll in 1979, when the two countries first established diplomatic relations, indicated that only 30 percent of Americans were in favor of developing U.S. relations with China. The figure went up to 70 percent in a 1981 poll. With the understanding of China increasing on the part of the American people, the number of people advocating the development of Sino-American friendship will grow, said Chai Zemin.

The American people are eager to understand things about China. During his term of office as ambassador there, he was invited by nongovernmental organizations to give lectures on China's economic construction, China's views on major international issues, and Sino-American relations and trade. He gave nearly 100 lectures in over 30 states, giving 20 to 30 lectures annually on the average. Among the audiences were professors, students, business leaders, scholars, journalists, and retired officials as well as housewives. Chai Zemin once gave a lecture on the invitation of the Los Angeles Council of World Affairs. There were over 100 tables, and over 1,000 people paid to attend the lecture. In the course of his lecture, the audience gave him a standing ovation on several occasions, showing their welcome of Chai Zemin's lecture. When Chai Zemin was lecturing in Michigan, Governor Milliken returned to the state capital on a special trip to meet him, expressing his hope once again of establishing friendly province-state relations with Sichuan Province of our country. Up to now over 20 Chinese cities and provinces have established ties with U.S. cities and states, carrying on economic and cultural exchanges.

In 1982 Chai Zemin was invited to give a lecture at a movie theater in Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan has long made his home. The movie theater was on that occasion filled with people, young and old. He talked about China's foreign policy, Sino-American relations, Sino-American trade, China's domestic situation, and China's principles and policy on the return of Taiwan to China. Originally, this city had very little understanding of China. When Chai Zemin's lecture was over, many people came up to the platform to shake hands with this Chinese ambassador and said: "That was a wonderful speech." "We have finally come to understand China." Many people put forth a series of questions for Chai Zemin to answer.

Out of their friendly feeling for China, the American people also showed their respect for the ambassador of China. Michigan State University and Cornell College in Iowa have separately conferred on Chai Zemin honorary degrees of doctor of law. Very few ambassadors to the United States have acquired such honors. At diplomatic events, the Chinese ambassador was often surrounded by people of various fields, who asked the ambassador for information concerning China. The press, too, often carried news and pictures of the activities of the Chinese ambassador. Among his colleagues in diplomatic circles, the ambassadors of some countries said humorously to Chai Zemin: "The Chinese ambassador is the most popular with the American people," "you are the star of the U.S. media circles." Since his return home, Chai Zemin continues to hear from American friends, who enthusiastically express their sincere hope of developing Sino-U.S. friendship.

Through his 4 and 1/2 years of diplomatic life in the United States, he has obtained the deep impression that Sino-U.S. friendship is an irresistible historical trend, Chai Zemin told the author. The Chinese and American peoples are for initiatives to develop the relations between the two countries, as are U.S. entrepreneurial circles. However, every time Sino-U.S. ties advance, they encounter twists and turns, the crux of which is the Taiwan issue. The key to the inability of Sino-U.S. relations to develop smoothly lies in the fact that the United States has taken a stand of interfering in China's internal affairs on the Taiwan issue. This seriously hurts the feelings of the Chinese people. He said that in 1979, after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic ties, just when relations between the two countries were forging ahead, the U.S. Congress formulated the "Taiwan Relations Act," which treated Taiwan as a political entity. This was a grave violation of the principle of one China laid down in the communique of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The Chinese Government consistently opposed this, and could not but register a strong protest. Afterward, a whole series of events that hurt the feelings of the Chinese people occurred on the Taiwan issue. On the question of selling arms to Taiwan, the Chinese Government stuck to its principled stand but also took into consideration the fact that this was a problem left over from history. After about 10 months of talks, the Chinese and U.S. Governments finally issued a joint communique on 17 August 1982 on the question of arms sales to Taiwan. As long as both sides acted in the spirit of this communique, relations between the two countries could develop. Just when the Chinese and U.S. sides had reached agreement, and Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Reagan were to pay mutual visits in 1984, yet another series of events creating "two Chinas" occurred in the U.S. Congress.

For one thing, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a resolution on the "Future of Taiwan," and then both houses of Congress passed an appropriations bill which included an amendment concerning the Asian Development Bank. These were crude acts of interference in China's internal affairs, and ran completely counter to the principles set down in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic ties. The Chinese Government naturally made strong protests at these things. Chai Zemin pointed out that facts have shown that the U.S. Government policy of violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs gets nowhere and is not in accord with the desires and interests of the peoples of the two countries.

In retrospect, viewing his contacts with people of various circles in the United States, Chai Zemin said: The overwhelming majority of people are for the principles, affirmed in the Shanghai communique, the communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, and the 17 August 1982 joint communique, that there is only one China, the PRC is the only legal government of China, and the return of Taiwan to the motherland is an internal affair of China. When the 17 August joint communique was published, the majority of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee issued statements to say that they were for the spirit of the communique. Former President Nixon, and former Secretary of State Kissinger, who have made contributions to opening the door to Sino-U.S. relations, told Chai Zemin time and again: The U.S. Government should properly implement the principles of the Shanghai communique, that there is only one China and that Taiwan's relation to the motherland is China's internal affair and something that can only be settled by the Chinese, and others cannot interfere. Only thus can Sino-U.S. relations forge ahead.

When the interview was about to end, Chai Zemin told the author once again: As the first envoy of China to the United States, he sincerely hopes that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop smoothly. It is his hope that the United States will take proper action on the Taiwan issue. Sino-U.S. relations will be able to develop stably and persistently only on the basis of mutual trust. This will not only be advantageous to the peoples of China and the United States, but also of great significance to the peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

RETURNED STUDENTS FROM BOSTON HOLD REUNION

OW291425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 29 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 old and new members of the Western Returned Students' Association, who are returnees from the Boston area of the United States, had a reunion at a Spring Festival party here today. Among the 40 veterans was the 82-year-old physicist, Zhou Peiyuan, who is vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology.

The other 60 had been visiting scholars or postgraduates at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or other institutions of higher learning and scientific research in the area around Boston. They went to the United States after diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1979.

In his speech Zhou Peiyuan said he was happy about the growth of the association. He hoped that the new members, who are in their 40's or 50's, would play an important role in China's modernization drive. Others present expressed their determination to work for the country's modernization and promote cultural and scientific exchanges between China and the United States as well as friendship between the two peoples.

Founded in October 1913 by Chinese scholars and scientists who had returned to China after studying in Europe and America, the association now has a membership of more than 500.

REAGAN, JAPAN'S ABE HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

OW281106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today that Japan and the United States should work hard to resolve the trade and economic frictions between them. The Japanese foreign minister arrived here yesterday for an official visit to the United States. He met with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz and other top U.S. officials today.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said after Abe's meeting with Reagan, "The President and the foreign minister agreed on the necessity for strenuous efforts to resolve current economic problems so as to move ahead to strengthen further the partnership between the United States and Japan." Economic problems were high on the agenda in today's talks between Abe and U.S. officials. With a trade deficit of 21.7 billion dollars with Japan in 1983, the United States has urged Japan to open its market to U.S. goods. The U.S. concerns were focused on Japanese tariffs on such goods as farm machinery, beef, citrus fruit, wood and paper products and wines. However, a Japanese foreign minister official said at a press briefing that Mr Abe asked the United States to "exercise maximum flexibility" in its economic relations with Japan and "not lose sight of the scope of total U.S. - Japan relations."

On military relations between the two countries, the Japanese foreign minister discussed in detail with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger the new defense budget adopted by the Japanese Cabinet just before Abe's visit to the U.S. Weinberger told Abe that the United States welcomes Japan's efforts to increase its defense budget by 6.55 percent this year, but urged Japan to strengthen its military forces at a faster pace in the coming years. Weinberger said that "the U.S. Government expects Japan will continue its efforts" to achieve "the defense objectives which Japan set itself," according to the Japanese official.

Abe also talked with U.S. officials on some international issues including U.S. and Japanese relations with the Soviet Union, the Far East and the Middle East. The Japanese official said that both sides believe that to continue dialogues with the Soviet Union is very important and Abe said that Japan intended to have a high-level meeting with the Soviet Union in coming months. Abe will continue his talks with top U.S. officials next Monday and wind up his visit in Washington on Tuesday.

SOVIET SPOKESMAN ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

OW290810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 28 (XINHUA) -- A top Soviet spokesman said here this evening that the recent Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Stockholm "did not and cannot serve as a substitute for the Geneva negotiations." Commenting on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest speech on relationship with the Soviet Union, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Propaganda of the Soviet Party Central Committee, said that the speech was a cosmetic one with Reagan's re-election campaign in mind. He went on to say that from what Reagan and Shultz had said recently, he "had failed to see anything new in the U.S. position on intermediate-range missiles." The Soviet Union, he said, is in favor of having dialogue with the United States, but Washington has showed little sincerity in the matter. Zamyatin's television statement highlighted the fact that the two superpowers had not come any closer to each other in their basic stances despite that both paid lip service to the need for dialogue.

USSR AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR HANOI'S 'MANEUVERS'

OW310757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 30 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa today gave "full approval" to the result of the so-called "eighth meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states." Moscow's reassured support for Hanoi-led diplomatic manoeuvres came when the envoys of the three parties in Moscow briefed the Soviet Government on the meeting held in Vientiane on January 28 and 29. As usual, the meeting, called at a time when Vietnam is preparing for a new dry season offensive in Kampuchea, ignored the United Nations' resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and employed the delaying tactics by proposing "a dialogue between the Indochinese states and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. According to a TASS report, Kapitsa told the envoys that the Soviet Government is "in full agreement" with the "constructive line" of the Vientiane meeting allegedly aiming at turning Indochina into "an area of peace, stability and cooperation."

ANDROPOV REJECTS U.S. PROPOSAL FOR MISSILE TALKS

OW250114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0032 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has rejected the U.S. proposal for U.S. -Soviet dialogues and said his government "will not go into talks for talks' sake," PRAVDA reported today. In an interview with PRAVDA, Andropov said the United States has made no new proposals on the reduction of Euromissiles and on other issues. He said the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe has brought about fresh political as well as military tension, adding the U.S. leaders have never given up their policy of conducting talks with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. Andropov reiterated the need for the U.S. and NATO to return to where they were prior to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles and asked them to respond to the Soviet proposal on nuclear freeze and non-use of force between the Warsaw Pact bloc and the NATO alliance.

DPRK PAPER URGES U.S. TO AGREE TO TALKS

/W272122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (XINHUA) -- The Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN, in an editorial today said the United States should consent to the "tripartite talks" proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a way to finally end the abnormal relations between the two countries. The editorial said that at its meeting on January 25 the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly reconfirmed its interest in holding "tripartite talks" to include the southern side and the United States. This demonstrates that the northern side is determined to solve the Korean issue by peaceful means and remove the tensions on the Korean Peninsula through sincere efforts at dialogue and consultation. Only by solving the Korean problem through dialogue can the danger of war be eliminated and the situation be geared onto a course that favors peace and peaceful reunification, in the interests of all sides, the editorial said.

To this end, it continued, it is vital for the northern side to conclude a peace agreement with the United States replacing the armistice agreement and to negotiate a non-aggression pact with the southern side following the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south. The editorial said the United States should have no grounds for rejecting the "tripartite talks," since the U.S. itself has put forward a similar proposal more than once since 1976. The U.S. and South Korea responses to the proposal will test their desire to achieve peace on the peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the editorial noted.

PYONGYANG RALLY SUPPORTS TALKS PROPOSAL

SK310346 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] In Pyongyang, Korea, on 28 January, a rally was held supporting the resolution on providing peaceful conditions in Korea and accelerating independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland adopted by the 3d plenary session of the Seventh SPA. The rally was attended by some 10,000 people from various walks of life. The Korean leaders of the party and government -- Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Kim Yong-nam, Pak Hak-im, So Yun-sok, and Chong Chun-ki -- participated in the rally. Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang party committee, spoke at the rally.

He said: The resolution adopted by the SPA and the letter of appeal to the parliaments and the governments of many countries of the world are an important step to terminate tension in Korea, to prevent the danger of war, and to open a bright outlook for peaceful reunification. The United States should stop the Team Spirit '84 joint military exercise immediately and accept Korea's sincere proposal for talks. The South Korean authorities should positively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks as a practical step to get the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to ease tension between the North and the South. Finally, Comrade So Yun-sok appealed to the masses to effect a new upsurge in the cause of socialist construction and carrying out this year's plan of the people's economy ahead of schedule to provide the conditions of the unification of the fatherland.

In the rally, the speakers from various walks of life said that they consistently support and hail the resolutions adopted by the SPA and the letter of appeal to the parliaments and governments of many countries.

COMMENTARY ON SRV'S VIETNAMIZATION OF KAMPUCHEA

OW300510 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 26 Jan 84

["International current events" program commentary: "The Vietnamese Authorities Are Pursuing a Criminal Vietnamization Policy in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Five years ago the Vietnamese authorities launched a large-scale armed invasion of Kampuchea and seized it. To realize their ambition to dominate Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese authorities have attempted to occupy Kampuchea for good and have pursued a Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea the past few years. The Heng Samrin regime is nothing but a puppet holding the bayonets of the Vietnamese authorities and a tool of the Vietnamese authorities to control the Kampuchean people. Under the pretext of maintaining special relations with Kampuchea and all-round cooperation, the Vietnamese authorities have sent a large number of so-called advisers and experts to Kampuchea and set up a commission on Kampuchean affairs under the direct control of Le Duc Tho, the number two leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam. These co-called advisers and experts have infiltrated all party, government and military organizations of the Heng Samrin regime and monopolize the decisionmaking powers on all major issues at both the central and local levels.

In 1980 the Heng Samrin regime promulgated a so-called constitution. A Western news agency commented at that time that this constitution is similar to the Vietnamese constitution both in form and in content. All high government organizations of the Heng Samrin regime are placed under the protection of the bayonets of the Vietnamese troops. All government organizations from the government office of the Heng Samrin regime down to the provincial and city offices are completely surrounded by Vietnamese troops. Besides, Vietnam is also running all kinds of study and training classes in Phnom Penh to foster pro-Vietnam forces. The Vietnamese authorities have already replaced many former officials of the puppet Kampuchean regime with people who can speak Vietnamese and allegedly have an affection for Vietnam.

Despite all this, the Vietnamese authorities have become increasingly suspicious of the officials of the puppet Kampuchean regime at all levels, and more and more officials of the Heng Samrin regime are being replaced by Vietnamese. Some of the officials of the Heng Samrin regime who were deemed incompetent have even been killed. According to Radio Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities arrested a member of the Kompong Cham Provincial Committee in early October 1983 under the pretext that Kampuchean officials divulged secret information to guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and had him escorted to Phnom Penh for interrogation. Facts again show that the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh has no independent decisionmaking power whatsoever. Power is completely in the hands of the Vietnamese authorities, and the Heng Samrin regime has become Vietnam's tool of aggression to slaughter and exploit the Kampuchean people.

Another plan of the Vietnamese authorities in pursuing the policy of Vietnamization is to emigrate thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese to Kampuchean territory in an attempt to assimilate themselves with the Kampuchean people and pillage Kampuchea's resources. This is part of the Vietnamese authorities' sinister scheme to permanently occupy Kampuchea. A West German newspaper reported that since 1975 foreigners from the West have been barred from visiting Svay Rieng and Prey Veng, two Kampuchean provinces bordering Vietnam. Even representatives of international aid organizations have been unable to obtain travel permits to the two areas. It is said that since that time the Vietnamese authorities have emigrated people to the two provinces in a planned way. Over the years Vietnamese immigrants have reached as far as Battambang and Pursat, which have long been known as rice storehouses, and other places east of the Mekong River.

In October 1983 alone, more than 2,000 Vietnamese emigrated to Kompong Cham City, Oddar Meanchey Province and other places. These Vietnamese immigrants have forcibly seized Kampuchean people's houses, occupied thousands upon thousands of hectares of rubber and pepper plantations and Kampuchea's most fertile lands, and seized fishing grounds along the Mekong and Bassac Rivers and Tonle Sap Lake in a frantic effort to plunder all kinds of Kampuchean resources. According to Thailand's Voice of Free Asia, Vietnamese immigrants in Kampuchea have increased by a large number, especially in Phnom Penh, where Vietnamese account for 70 percent of the city's population. Moreover, Son Sann, prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, disclosed that the number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea, excluding the 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops, exceeds 600,000. Even more sinister is the fact that the Vietnamese have set up their own government organizations and schools in places where they have emigrated and settled down. They have changed Kampuchean place names, forced Kampucheans to marry Vietnamese and have had the children of such marriages registered as Vietnamese in order to change the population structure of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities' objective in emigrating people to Kampuchea is to gradually increase the number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea and in time make the Kampuchean people one of Vietnam's minority nationalities. Then they will annex Kampuchea and incorporate it into an Indochinese federation dominated by Vietnam. This is the most sinister and diabolic measure of the Vietnamese authorities in their vain attempt to wipe out Kampuchea as a people and a nation.

Vietnamese immigrants who have settled in Kampuchea are riding roughshod in a foreign land, unscrupulously bullying and oppressing the local people and plundering their property. Vietnamese forcibly seize the local residents' houses, impose all kinds of restrictions on them and make them perform forced labor for Vietnamese troops. They ship the rubber, pepper, freshwater aquatic products and quality timber they loot to Vietnam for export or for payment of debts. The rice they plunder is turned over to the Vietnamese aggressor troops as army provisions. In October 1983 the Vietnamese troops ordered the people of Preah Vihear Province to collect 6 dun of rice and had it shipped to Vietnam by 1 November.

The implementation of the Vietnamization policy by the Vietnamese authorities over the years has turned Kampuchea into a hell on earth. Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty and national dignity have been thoroughly trampled underfoot by the 200,000 Vietnamese troops. Many Kampucheans, living in the abyss of suffering and unable to stand the oppression and exploitation of the Vietnamese, have sought asylum in neighboring countries one after another, bringing the burden of large numbers of refugees to Thailand and the entire international community.

The Vietnamese authorities' crimes in Kampuchea have been severely condemned by the five ASEAN countries and the international community. The UN General Assembly on many occasions has adopted resolutions calling for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. In the face of the Vietnamese authorities' crimes of aggression, the Kampuchean people's national consciousness is gradually awakening, and the fighting force against Vietnamese aggression is growing stronger day by day. After more than 5 years of bloody fighting, guerrilla warfare has now spread to almost all the country. The sphere of operation of the national army and the guerrillas extends from the mountainous areas to the flatlands, and the unity and cooperation of the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea have been strengthened. We are convinced that final victory will certainly belong to the Kampuchean people.

FURTHER ON FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Zhao Meets Vayrynen

OW301317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today expressed his satisfaction with the development of Sino-Finnish relations, at a meeting with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and his party in Beijing. He said Finland was one the **earliest countries** to establish diplomatic relations with China. Economic cooperation between China and Finland had been good, but there were still great potentialities to be tapped, he added. Premier Zhao said China would continue to pursue the policy of opening to the rest of the world, adding that China attached importance to promoting its economic relations with European countries.

Zhao Ziyang showed understanding and support of Finland's positive policy for peace and neutrality. The two countries shared similar views on many international issues, he said. Paavo Vayrynen said it was very important to know China's position on international issues, because China is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Finland and China could cooperate more closely in defense of world peace, he said. Paavo Vayrynen conveyed to Premier Zhao the regards of Finnish President Henrik Koivisto and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. Present at the meeting were Zhou Nan, Chinese assistant foreign minister; Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Finland; and Pentti Suomela, Finnish ambassador to China.

Cultural Agreement Signed

OW301333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the governments of China and Finland was signed here this afternoon. Under the five-year agreement the two countries will expand cooperation and exchange in the cultural, educational and scientific fields. The agreement was signed by Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and foreign minister, and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

LD301649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 30 (XINHUA) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen today described his current visit to Beijing as "historic and fruitful," and said his talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese leaders would help further cement Sino-Finnish relations. Vayrynen and Wu Xueqian agreed that Sino-Finnish relations had been smooth since diplomatic relations were established in 1950. The two countries have no fundamental conflict of interests, nor outstanding problems. The main purpose of his visit was to explore the possibilities of increasing commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries, Vayrynen said. The volume of bilateral trade reached 64 million U.S. dollars in 1982 and rose by another 30 percent in 1983.

During his stay in the Chinese capital, Vayrynen also met State Councillors Chen Muhua and Zhang Jingfu. Following their discussions, the two sides agreed to increase exports of competitively-priced goods and take further measures to encourage investment and joint ventures. Vayrynen and the Chinese leaders also proposed signing agreements on mutual protection of investment and avoidance of double taxation to encourage economic cooperation. Further talks will be held when the Finnish minister of foreign trade, Jermu Laine, visits China later this year.

Finland hoped to cement new economic and trade links with Asian countries, and especially with China, Vayrynen said. China and Finland signed a pact on bilateral trade and payments in 1953. The agreement was Beijing's first with a Western capitalist country. China and Finland also looked forward to closer cultural ties, as shown in the new cultural agreement signed by Wu Xueqian and Vayrynen earlier today.

The two foreign ministers also discussed the international situation and found they shared identical or similar views on many issues. Wu reaffirmed China's respect and support for the positive policy of peace and neutrality pursued by Finland according to its actual conditions. Vayrynen said Finland attached great importance to China's role in international affairs. Vayrynen, 37, the youngest foreign minister in Finland's history, said that Finland paid more attention to its relations with neighboring countries and other European countries after World War Two. Now it is ready to expand relations with countries outside of Europe. Ten percent of Helsinki's foreign trade was conducted with these countries. Vayrynen, the first Finnish foreign minister to tour China, will leave here tomorrow for Shanghai.

Vayrynen Hosts Banquet

LD301638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 30 (XINHUA) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening. Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and foreign minister, was among the guests. The two foreign ministers agreed in their toasts that their talks were fruitful and that the growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries would exert a far-reaching and positive impact. Paavo Vayrynen and his party will leave here to visit Shanghai tomorrow.

PRC-FRENCH EXCHANGES, COOPERATION INCREASING

OW280625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1714 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Roundup by XINHUA Reporter Pan Yonghing: "Sino-French Economic, Scientific and Technological Exchanges Are Increasing"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 24 Jan (XINHUA) -- In the past 20 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France, economic, trade, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation between the two countries, supported by the efforts of the governments, enterprises and goodwill organizations of the two countries, have forged ahead on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Particularly in the past 2 years or so, economic and trade exchanges between the two countries have increased steadily and cooperation in science and technology has gradually expanded with an increase in the content and form of cooperation.

The volume of trade between China and France has continued to rise in the past 20 years. According to French customs statistics, Sino-French import-export trade was 397 million francs in 1964. It rose to 5,121 million francs in 1983, more than 12 times the volume in 1964. Foreign trade grew further between the two countries in 1983. By November 1983 the volume of trade had reached 6,153 million francs. The quantity and variety of import and export products of the two countries have increased by a large margin compared with before the establishment of diplomatic relations. Major products China exports to France are textile products such as garments, cotton cloth and silk, chemical products, handicrafts, foodstuffs, tea, hides and leather goods, hardware and mineral products. Major products China imports from France are wheat, machinery, chemical products, steel products, precision instruments, medical apparatuses and aviation equipment.

At present the two countries are studying possibilities of cooperation in the fields of nuclear power plants, telecommunications, chemical industry and oil exploration. In addition, exchanges and cooperation between the scientific and technological departments of the two countries have also developed. In 1978 China and France signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. There were 59 items of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in 1981-1982. The number has risen to 133 in the 1983-1984 period. Geologists of the two countries have made improvement achievements in a joint survey of the geological structure of the Himalayas and the formation and evolution of their mantle.

At present a favorable situation has emerged in economic, trade, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation between China and France. So long as both sides uphold the principle of equality and mutual benefit and take advantage of each other's strong points and meet each other's needs, the exchanges and cooperation will continue to surge ahead.

PRC, DENMARK SLOAN LOAN AGREEMENT

OW261050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the second Danish Government loan to the Chinese Government was signed here today. Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua attended the signing ceremony. Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Flemming Hedegaard, Danish ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the agreement, the Danish Government will provide the Chinese Government a long-term interest-free loan and part of seller's credit for the construction of the Shanghai dairy products plant, a dairy products training center in Heilongjiang Province and other projects. When completed, these projects will help raise the level of China's dairy products and sugar refining industries and multiple utilization of maize. Prior to the signing ceremony, Chen Muhua conferred with Ambassador Hedegaard. They expressed satisfaction for the smooth bilateral economic cooperation and hoped for an expansion of such cooperation.

HONGQI ON PROMOTION OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE, ART

HF301227 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 84 pp 23-25

[Article by Liu Baiyu: "Eliminate Spiritual Pollution, Promote the Prosperity of Literature and Art Creation"]

[Text] The important policy decision made by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front will certainly give enormous impetus and contribute an apparent prosperity to socialist literature and art. I am confident of this. As for how to eliminate spiritual pollution and further develop creation in socialist literature and art, I would like to say something in the following three areas.

First of all, it is necessary to uphold the four basic principles and to wipe out thoroughly the influence of the theory of "socialist alienation" on literature and art creation. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have achieved, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, relatively enormous progress in literature and art creation, with the publication of a number of outstanding works through the effort of implementing the principle of emancipating people's minds and setting things right on the literature and art front, repudiating the theory of "literature and art being dominated by the sinister line" advocated by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, and wiping out the influence of "leftist" erroneous views. Our achievements, which are the main aspect of our work, must be affirmed. However, we must be aware that there are still a number of questions which remain unsolved on the literature and art front, which remains surrounded by considerable confusion. We must not, in particular, underestimate the negative influences exerted on literature and art creation by the erroneous philosophical thinking and social ideological trend derived from the theory of "socialist alienation." Upon its appearance as a philosophical point of view, the so-called theory of "socialist alienation" immediately became a pillar sustaining bourgeois liberalization in creative writing. Some people said: "The alienation of people under socialist conditions" should become the "major theme of literature" and literature and art should protest against and criticize the "alienation" in actual life. Some said: "The exposure of the alienation phenomenon makes literary and artistic creation more open to the exposure of social life." Some termed the writing about "socialist alienation" a "new phase" in China's socialist literature, and even described it as the orientation for the development of China's literature and art in the new period and called on people "to make continued efforts in this direction."

Guided by such a theory, some comrades were keen on writing about the alienation from "being human" to "being inhuman," the alienation from being "public servants" to being "masters," the alienation of relations between leaders and the masses, and the alienation in the ideological, political, and economic fields and in state power. For some time, the theme of "alienation" was rampant in creative writing, which distorted the image of our party, Army, and socialist motherland and spread doubts about the party and socialism among readers, thus bringing about grave spiritual pollution.

The theory of "socialist alienation" deviates from the basic viewpoint of Marxism. Therefore, it cannot lead writers and artists in a correct direction in observing and depicting the real life of socialism. The literary works guided by such an erroneous theory always confuse the dark side of socialist society with the alienation under the capitalist system, attribute the source of such "alienation" to the "strengthening" of the state apparatus by the party, and direct the spearhead of criticism at the party leadership and socialist system. This results inevitably in obscuring the distinction between socialism and capitalism, thus blackening the party leadership and the socialist system. Facts show that if our literary and artistic creation is guided by the theory of "socialist alienation," then our literature and art will certainly be led astray toward doubting and shaking the four basic principle and departing from socialist literature and art.

This runs counter to the sacred duty shouldered by our literature and art of building socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, the clearing away of harmful effects of the theory of "socialist alienation" demonstrated in literary and artistic creation is a matter of significance which is related to the future of socialist literature and art as a whole and is a question of fundamental importance which has a bearing on whether the socialist banner of literature and art will be held aloft or not.

Second, it is necessary to make criticism and self-criticism by keeping to the stand of Marxism. In his speech at the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted: The feasible method to solve the problem of confusion on the ideological front is still the practice of criticism and self-criticism. This is very important. Socialist literary and artistic creation cannot be rejuvenated without this practice. What is correct invariably makes progress in the course of struggle with what is wrong. The weapon of making criticism and self-criticism cannot be abandoned. Promoting socialist literature and art criticism is a major method adopted by the party in leading literature and art. Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend is the correct policy for promoting a flourishing socialist literature and art; we must carry it out firmly and unswervingly. However, we should not make the practice of criticism and self-criticism conflict with the "double-hundred" policy. When erroneous views are aired, Marxists must stand up for truth. Viewing the "double-hundred" policy as "absolute freedom" to air views misinterprets Marxist policy as the policy of bourgeois liberalism.

For some time in the past, criticism was made of the erroneous ideological trends on the literature and artistic front and of some bad literary works, yet no noticeable results were achieved. To solve this question, we must first do away with slackness and oppose liberalism, and then we must improve the quality of literature and art criticism and strengthen militancy. At present, we must first of all change thoroughly the abnormal situation in which people are unwilling or are not bold enough to make criticism and are afraid of hurting others' feelings. Of course, when making criticism and self-criticism, we must keep to the stand of Marxism and must not do it with a one-sided view and in a crude and oversimplified way. We must convince people by reasoning and touch them to the heart with kind persuasion in making criticism. Attention must be paid to drawing a line of distinction between problems of different natures. Some problems are related to political stands and some only to ideas guiding creation in literature and art. Some problems have formed an ideological system and some are only mistakes made in the course of study. We must make a concrete analysis of all these problems.

Meanwhile a clear distinction must also be drawn in understanding some ideological and theoretical problems. For example, we say the theory of "socialist alienation" is not part of the Marxist viewpoint, and cannot explain the contradictions in socialist society, but causes ideological confusion in society. This is why we do not agree with such a point of view and must criticize it. However, does this mean that we should not admit to any contradictions in the political, economic, ideological, and other fields, just because the comrades who advocate the theory of "socialist alienation" have pointed out that there is "alienation" in these fields? Or does this mean that any literary works which depict the contradictions in these fields should be regarded as being affected by the theory of "socialist alienation"? No, absolutely not. Moreover, although we oppose talking about the problem of human nature in the abstract, this does not mean that we should oppose "human nature" indiscriminately. It is very harmful when literary works publicize human nature in the abstract and propagate the idea that the enemy should not be conquered through revolutionary war and that social progress should not be achieved through class struggle, but through the strength of human nature. Consequently, this can accomplish nothing but the negation of the decades-long revolutionary war led by our party and of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Our literary works should in no way depict human nature in the abstract and above classes, unrestricted by specific historical conditions, but this does not mean that they cannot portray the emotions, souls, and fates of leading roles. Furthermore, we repudiate bourgeois humanism because contemporary bourgeois humanism is an ideological trend which is antagonistic toward Marxism and socialism, but we should not oppose humanism in a general sense either. During the years of revolutionary war, we practiced revolutionary humanism by healing the wounded, rescuing the dying, and giving preferential treatment to captives. Today, we advocate socialist humanism, which epitomizes person-to-person relations and norms of social morality. Therefore, revolutionary humanism and socialist humanism can be and ought to be described in our literary works. In any case, in making criticism and self-criticism, we must take a serious attitude, make cautious analysis, and draw a clear distinction between various problems. Only by so doing will it be possible to bring every favorable factor into play and to remove all unfavorable ones, thus giving a vigorous push to socialist literature and art.

Third, in order to stimulate the development of socialist literature and art, it is particularly necessary at present to guide writers and artists to remold their world outlook. We failed to lay adequate emphasis on this problem for some time in the past, with the result that some writers deviated from the cardinal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, some divorced themselves from the masses of people, and some forgot that they were revolutionary literary fighters. Meanwhile, some party member writers even forgot that they must first be party members, and then writers. For this reason, we have to make greater efforts in two aspects. On the one hand, it is necessary to study revolutionary theory well. Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted: "Literary and artistic workers must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought well and increase their ability to understand and analyze everyday life and to see through the appearance to the essence of things." Adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is an essential prerequisite for victory in the four modernizations and one of the four basic principles which must be upheld ideologically and politically.

Over recent years, the press did not give sufficient coverage to the Marxist theory of literature and art, but gave the theory of modernism in Western countries wide coverage. I think it is absolutely necessary to make foreign literary theory serve China. However, if some young literature and art workers know only Jean-Paul Sartre and Sigmund Freud, but know nothing of the Marxist theory of literature and art or the nature of socialist literature and art, then is not such a situation very dangerous? If a proletarian revolutionary literary fighter fails to study revolutionary theory well, he can hardly avoid being affected by the theories of "socialist alienation" or of human nature, and the humanism of the bourgeois classes. This is also proven from the reverse side by the emergence of some mistakes in literary creation and some literary works with unhealthy tendencies. We must be aware that studying the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, its theory of literature and art and its principles of aesthetics as a guide in literary creation is a task which brooks no delay for all literature and art workers.

On the other hand, we must try hard to study society. Our literary works must reflect the features of our great age and enthusiastically eulogize pacesetters of the new era. To achieve this, writers should not be indifferent to the present struggle being waged by hundreds of millions of people, but should immerse themselves among the masses of people of the new era. Only by so doing will it be possible for them to create literary works that educate and inspire. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The people need the arts, and the arts need the people still more."

In the final analysis, the road to the prosperity of our socialist literature and art is to tap material, themes, plots, language, and subject matter for poetry and paintings from the people's lives and to inspire ourselves with the spirit of struggle which the people manifest in creating history."

Living among the masses and joining the revolutionary ranks during wartime, the old generation of writers and artists created many brilliant works. Plunging into the real struggle of socialist revolution and construction after liberation, the vast number of literature and art workers have also produced many good works. Those writers and artists engaging in the creation of works with military themes have done a good job too. A great number of outstanding works that emerged in recent years were actually created based on the authors' personal experiences in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea in the 1950's, the self-defense counteroffensive against Vietnam in the 1970's, the project of diversion of the Luan He to Tianjin in the 1980's, various emergency operations and disaster relief works, and the regular training activities of the troops. Our revolutionary literature and art workers have had a fine tradition of experiencing the reality of life. However, some people nowadays regard such a practice as miserable experience and particularly yearn for their own small circles. Indifferent to depicting the fiery struggle of the masses, they declare that they "disdain to sing the praises of the great achievements beyond their concern." I am sure that those who isolate themselves from society and the people will never be able to create any great works.

The tasks of studying theory and observing society were put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Yanan forum on literature and art. It was through studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and observing society that the vast number of revolutionary literature and art workers reformed their own world outlook, obtained inspiration from the reality of life, the unique source of literary and artistic creation, and engaged in literary and artistic creation over the past few decades. At the fourth national congress of writers and artists, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, put forth once again the above two tasks. I believe that as a summary of the historical experience of revolutionary and artistic work, this is the only way for us to keep literature and art in line with the interests of the people and society and to boost socialist literary and artistic creation.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK300850 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Check on the Results of Implementing the Policy Toward Intellectuals in Conjunction With Party Rectification"]

[Text] As the saying goes: Everything depends on human efforts. We can overcome difficulties encountered in whatever work we do and complete the work effectively despite great difficulties. There should be a prerequisite for this: We should ideologically attach importance to the work. This is also the case with the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. Only by truly attaching importance to the work ideologically can we conscientiously adopt effective measures to implement the policy well.

The Xinan Chemical Engineering Institute is situated in a mountain valley where the conditions are harsh. However, the institute has done well in giving play to the role of scientific and technical personnel. They are proud of being able to work there. This institute has done logistics work well and runs a school for children of staff members effectively despite difficulties. Leaders of the institute truly attach importance to the implementation of the policy for intellectuals and do everything possible to help intellectuals solve their difficulties. They believe that it is essential for them to do so. Therefore, they can do their work well.

We should ideologically attach importance to the policy for intellectuals. This seems to be an old tune. But we still encounter many new problems when we do this work.

In 1982, an investigation was carried out on the results of implementing the policy for intellectuals in various localities, departments, and units throughout the country, which showed that better results had been achieved in the work. However, a number of localities, departments, and units have not yet created a new situation in the work for intellectuals to date. In some units, cases of discriminating against, excluding, and attacking intellectuals have occurred from time to time. Some key professional personnel are still unable to concentrate their efforts on vocational work. In particular, in some enterprises the problem of not respecting knowledge and talented personnel has not yet been solved at all. Very often, decisions on important technical strategy and technical problems are made by party and government leaders alone without being fully discussed and proved by scientific and technical personnel. Therefore, leaders in various localities, departments and units should conscientiously check on the results of implementing the policy toward intellectuals in conjunction with party rectification.

In accordance with the spirit of making improvement while carrying out party rectification, they should effectively solve various new problems occurring in the process of implementing the policy and some other old problems which have not yet been settled. For example, do intellectual cadres in leading bodies have their own duties, powers, and responsibility? Have intellectuals been reasonably made use of? Have they been assigned to jobs suited to their training? Has their specialized knowledge been fully made use of? Do leaders of various units show concern for political study and vocational training for various specialized and technical personnel? Are some units still dilatory in admitting qualified intellectuals into the party? Have they promptly followed the instructions issued by upper levels on implementing the policy toward intellectuals? Are they still perfunctory in doing their work? Do they still resist instructions issued by the upper levels? While checking on the results of the implementation of the policy, our emphasis must be placed on key members of middle-aged and young professional personnel.

Why should we check on the results of implementing the policy toward intellectuals in conjunction with party rectification? The answer is: Whether party-member leading cadres can truly implement the policy toward intellectuals and arouse their enthusiasm to promote the four modernizations is an important criterion for testing whether these leading cadres can keep in line politically with the CPC Central Committee. Through party rectification, we should enthusiastically help intellectuals solve their problems and overcome a bureaucratic work style. We should praise units and leaders who have done well in this respect. Those who resist the implementation of the party policy toward intellectuals and persist in discriminating against, deliberately making things difficult for, attacking, and persecuting intellectuals must be severely criticized. Apart from that, they should be transferred to other work in light of the seriousness of their mistakes. Disciplinary measures also must be taken against those who have made serious mistakes.

TECHNOLOGY, INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT URGED

OW300431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 28 Jan 84

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Enterprise Leaders Should Have the Strategic Foresight To Develop Intellectual Resources"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jan (XINHUA) -- In the present world, science and technology are advancing with each passing day, and a new global technological revolution is in the making. This is our opportunity and also our challenge. If we cannot catch up with the developing situation and so miss the opportunity, we will continue to lag behind in science and technology, and the gap between us and the developed countries will become even wider. Conversely, if we better utilize this opportunity to do good work, we may skip over certain traditional steps in developing our industry and directly adopt the relatively advanced accomplishments of science and technology to narrow the gap between us and the developed countries and to catch up with, or gradually approach, the advanced world level.

In a certain sense the present-day competition on domestic and international markets is, in essence, competition in science, technology and wisdom. This represents a major question of strategic importance, which is acutely posed before all localities, departments and enterprises. We must adopt a correct policy and take concrete action to deal with it.

Leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal Mineral Prospecting Machinery Plant have understood this question rather early. They have summed up their understanding in four sentences: "Economic results depend on market availability. Market availability depends on the product. The product depends on technology. Technology depends on talented personnel." Taking the development of intellectual resources as its fundamental task, this plant has organized training and study programs for all cadres and the broad masses of staff members and workers, either letting them join the programs on a spare-time basis, or releasing them from production work when they are receiving training or engaging in study. As a result of such programs, the proportion of technicians among the plant's personnel has risen from 2.5 to 9 percent. The quality of the plant's technological and managerial work has markedly improved, and, accordingly, greater economic results have been achieved.

It takes time to train competent personnel and to develop intellectual resources. But it is an effective way to make us unbeatable and is important capital construction. Of course, the style of "grasping output when it is low and grasping quality when it is poor" can sometimes yield quick results and should be practiced. However, that is just like treating the symptoms rather than the disease; it is only a stopgap measure, not a radical solution to the problem. Many facts have proven that enterprises working that way will be left behind by developing science and technology. On the other hand, enterprises attaching importance to the development of intellectual resources cannot achieve noticeable results in a short time and have to use manpower and funds, and devote necessary facilities and materials to that purpose. However, with the elevated scientific and technological level of their cadres, staff members and workers, such enterprises will eventually make a big gain, despite a small loss at present, and that big gain is the steady development and boost in their production. Leading cadres of all our enterprises should have strategic foresight. While firmly grasping current production, they should be willing to make big investments in developing intellectual resources.

Leading comrades of some enterprises ignore the development of intellectual resources because their products are now selling well, and they are doing rather well with fairly good economic results. To these comrades, we have to say: Your good situation is not stable. You must be prepared for rain on fine days and must have a farsighted attitude. It should be noted that the development of science and technology is like surging waves. A major technological breakthrough will quickly cause an advanced production process to become outdated. Once this unfortunate change has taken place, it will be too late to grasp science and technology. This is because the training of competent personnel is a step-by-step process, which requires a relatively long period. If you fail to develop intellectual resources in ordinary times, and are short of personnel competent in science and technology, and if you have the idea of "starting to do something when the need arises" in the hope that you might solve the problem, how can you be successful?

Comrades of some enterprises have said: We have insufficient production work. We have difficulties in production. How can we give attention to developing intellectual resources? This kind of thinking is wrong. Difficulties experienced by enterprises are more often than not due to their backward production technology or poor operations and management. It will be very hard for them to extricate themselves from difficulties if they do not develop intellectual resources.

As for those enterprises without sufficient production work, they have more time to be spent in giving intellectual training to their cadres, staff members and workers. When they have trained competent personnel, they will be able to raise the level of their operations, management and production technology. In that case, they will be able to overcome difficulties, work successfully, and take the initiative to develop production, instead of remaining in a passive position. It should be noted that difficulties must be overcome by human beings. Only when they are capable is it possible to open up a new situation. The neighborhood enterprise in Harbin, on the verge of bankruptcy, has been able to quickly transform from a backward to an advanced unit, because it has given full play to the wisdom of its engineer, Comrade An Zhendong, who was once mistakenly labelled as a "counterrevolutionary," as well as to the wisdom of other technicians, cadres and workers. Is not this fact sufficient to give us an education and a lesson?

It is necessary to advance in technology and to develop intellectual resources. This is a general trend and must be put into practice. If we understand this early, we will be able to gain the initiative early. Otherwise, we will be late in gaining the initiative. If we do not understand this matter at all, we will be in a passive position. We hope that leading comrades of all departments concerned will go with the trend in the development of science and technology, catch up with the developing situation, and try to gain the initiative.

COMMENTATOR ADVOCATES REDUCING MEETINGS, DOCUMENTS

HK310841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Remove the 'Mountains of Documents,' Fill Up the 'Sea of Meetings'"]

[Text] Being swamped by documents and meetings is a common and prominent expression of bureaucratism at present, which should be solved during the party rectification. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, and other ministries have already taken action and made up their minds to solve the problem of "a mountain of documents and a sea of meetings." This is quite correct.

Very few of our leading cadres at various levels have been sated with food and have remained idle. Most of them are working very hard and conscientiously, trying to do their work well and open up a new situation. However, many comrades have been tied up by lengthy and tedious documents and endless meetings. They can hardly find any time to deal thoroughly with realities and solve problems through investigation and study. Some leaders have to "go to the sea" (attend meetings) during the day and "climb the mountain" (deal with the documents which have been piled up as high as a mountain) at night. We cannot say that they do not work hard, but they are unable to avoid committing the mistake of bureaucratism. Some middle-aged and young leading cadres who have just taken up their posts are also swamped with "a mountain of documents and sea of meetings." They find it difficult to fully develop their ability. If this problem of "a mountain of documents and sea of meetings" is not solved, it can only help develop bureaucratism, red tape, and formalism, and the attempt to create a new situation will end in failure.

There are many reasons for the appearance of the "mountain of documents and the sea of meetings." It has something to do with our system, but to a great extent, it has reflected the problems in our leadership method and style. In this respect, leading organs at various levels have great initiative at hand. The "mountain of documents and sea of meetings" were not entirely created by the central or the higher authorities. Local authorities have also done something to make the "mountain" higher and to broaden the "sea."

For example, when the central authorities issued a circular, the local authorities would usually issue a corresponding circular, devoid of content, on the implementation of the central circular. Does this not make higher the "mountain of documents"? In order to solve the problem of a "mountain of documents and a sea of meetings," it is necessary that both the higher and lower authorities take concerted action. Of course, it is necessary to require that the central authorities set an example in this respect, because they are the "origin" of this problem. Their good example will certainly exert a good influence on the lower authorities.

"The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and "The Mythical Bird Jingwei Fills Up the Sea With Pebbles" are legendary stories loved by our people. Let us remove the "mountain of documents" and fill up the "sea of meetings" with the spirit of the foolish old man and Jingwei!

COMMENTATOR ON RESTRUCTURING STATE FARMS

HK301356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Major Restructuring of State Farms"]

[Text] For the past few years, after actively carrying out restructuring and reversing the situation of losses in 1979, our agricultural and land reclamation system has been making profits year after year. Last year, as the result of the conscientious implementation of Circular No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee, there was again a greater development in production and construction. However, because of the influence of "leftist" ideology and the fetter of traditional force of habit, the question of excessive rigidity in the administrative system of state farms is still not basically solved and the superiority as well as tremendous production potential of the state-owned economy still cannot be fully brought into play.

When leading comrades of the Central Committee visited Xinjiang last August, they called on the state farms to emancipate their minds and boldly carry out restructuring. Generally speaking, the problems of the state farms are rigidity and poverty. To change this kind of condition, it is necessary to integrate farming, forestry, and animal husbandry with agriculture, industry, and commerce, explore a form of the household responsibility system with payment linked to output in the state farms, run workers' household farms on a trial basis, and let the farms and the workers become rich as quickly as possible.

Regarding the rigidity and poverty of the state farms, rigidity is the source of poverty. In terms of production guidance, it is the longstanding practice of "concentrating on only one line" of agriculture, paying attention only to production but not to management, and only producing raw material but not going in for processing to increase value. In terms of the administrative system, it is onesidedly putting the stress on centralization, practicing egalitarianism, and eating from the same big pot, with the workers having no right to take part in production management. Consequently, the development of production is slow. To cure poverty and liven up production, state farms must reform the old set of methods for running the farm. In carrying out diversified economic undertakings in agricultural commerce, they must at the same time thoroughly get rid of the practice of eating from the same big pot, proceed from actual conditions in the farm, practice a household responsibility system with payment linked to output, and arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers.

State farms have a high degree of mechanization and large-scale production. Will they be able to draw on the experience of rural communes and production brigades in fixing quotas for each household with payment linked to output? Some of the rural areas with a higher degree of mechanization in such provinces as Heilongjiang have implemented in recent years a responsibility system with payment linked to output with excellent results.

Their practice has explained that the modernization of agricultural production can be carried out simultaneously with the form of household management. Whether state farms or communes and production brigades, they all have such characteristics as a longer production cycle in carrying out agricultural production and are to a great extent restricted by natural conditions. They likewise require the producers to show greater initiative in production and management in order to promptly adopt appropriate measures and carry out careful administration in each link of production. This means that the superiority of fixing quotas for each household with payment linked to output can likewise play a role in state farms. In recent years, many state farms have fixed quotas in sideline production as well as a portion of livestock production for each household with very good results.

During their visit to Xinjiang, the leading comrades of the Central Committee proposed that state farms could run workers' household farms on a trial basis. A workers' household farm is actually the contracting of production and management to a large household on a bigger scale. It is the setting up of "small farms" within the big farm. In implementing this method, the workers' household is changed from a work unit into a work, production and management unit. By means of the contract system as well as the before and after production services, the farm binds the many small farms together with its economic ties. Since there is not only unified leadership of the state plan, but also a high degree of initiative on the part of each producer and his family, the whole farm will become an economic entity filled with vitality. This will basically change the rigidity in the administrative system of the farm. Naturally, because of the differences in such aspects as forms of ownership, production capacities, and other material conditions of the state farms as well as communes and production brigades, the implementation of the household responsibility system with payment linked to output must proceed from reality and allow different methods of work. It must not apply or copy everything indiscriminately. Generally speaking, state farms have a higher level of productive forces than communes and production brigades, and the standard of household contract with payment linked to output should be more specialized and commercialized. Household farms cannot develop into the "small and complete" small-scale peasant economy and go in for a bit of everything. They should develop into the modern large-scale peasant economy on the basis of specialization and socialization. In running household farms on a trial basis, farms with a higher degree of mechanization must also pay attention to giving full play to the superior role of farm machinery. If a household is unable to carry out a contract, it can jointly bid for a contract with other households.

Will the practice of this method of contracting by a state farm change its character of socialist ownership? No, it will not. In the practice of household contract with payment linked to output and the running of household farms, the land and the large-scale means of production still belong to the state, and a separation only takes place in the right of ownership and the right of use. The farm economy must still reflect the state plan, and in fulfilling plans, the farm economy adopts the form of management by separate households under unified guidance. This is of course still the economy of socialist ownership. In the view of certain comrades, the ideal socialist economic pattern can only have high degrees of unified management, unified accounting, collective labor, and unified distribution. However, the result of this kind of pattern over the years has proven that it cannot liven up the farm economy. We should smash this pattern and find a way of running state farms with China's own characteristics.

Our agriculture is in a period of great change. We must actively restructure the state farms, continue to bring their backbone role into play, and set an example for the modernization of our agriculture.

The implementation of household contracts with payment linked to output will give an impetus to the profound change taking place in various aspects of the state farms. Facing this new problem, leading members at various levels must not only emancipate their minds and adopt a positive attitude, but must also carry out work steadily in accordance with the different conditions of various places, in line with local circumstances and, by means of conducting tests at selected points and summing up experiences, popularize it step by step. They must guard against rushing headlong into action and taking across-the-board measures. Only thus can we rapidly and steadily liven up the farm economy.

HE KANG MAKES SELF-CRITICISM AT AGRICULTURE MEETING

OW302240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Report by XINHUA reporters Zhao Huazhou and Shao Yongli: "Hand in a Quality 'Examination Paper' to 800 Million Peasants -- Sidelights on National Conference on Agricultural Work"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- The more than 200 delegates from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions who attended the national conference on agricultural work, convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, practiced writing an article entitled "How To Be Promoters in the Development of Rural Commodity Production."

Both at and outside the conference they pondered and discussed questions on how to change the guidelines, improve the methods and style of work, and coordinate production with research and education. Their common desire was, at this critical moment when our self-supporting or semi-self-supporting rural economy is changing to relatively large-scale commodity production, to keep in step with the times and somehow hand in a quality examination paper to the 800 million peasants.

Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee this year points out: Only by developing commodity production will it be possible to further improve the division of work in society and raise the productive forces to a new level, to achieve prosperity in the rural areas, to enable our cadres to learn to make use of the relationship between commodities and the market and of the law of value to serve the planned economy, and to speed up the modernization of our country's socialist agriculture. Delegates attending the conference held that a conclusion reached from this document is: Our rural areas may bypass the capitalist stage, but not the stage of commodity production; the only way to develop socialist agriculture is to develop commodity production.

The change from "sharing food from the same big pot" to the institution of the responsibility system in our agricultural operation and management was a major turn in the course of events; the change from a self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy to the development of commodity production is another such turn. Each turn is a rigorous test for people. Delegates from Zhejiang Province had a particularly deep understanding in this regard, and the situation during the institution of the responsibility system is still fresh in their memory. At that time, because of a lack of understanding, many comrades played the role of a "door bolt" in the work. These delegates said: No mistakes must be made this time; we must set right the course, make the turn smoothly, get rid of the "door bolt," start the motor, and maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

Many delegates said: Now some people feel uneasy with specialized households and key households doing specialized jobs beside crop cultivation. They can tolerate general specialized households, but when they see some specialized households making large profits and others engaged in long-distance transport of goods for sale and in industrial and commercial services, they denounce such specialized households as engaging in dishonest practices and impose restrictions on and make things difficult for the latter in every way. This is what we should guard against.

It has been generally difficult to "buy and sell products" in our rural areas in recent years. This is a problem involving commercial departments, communications, transportation, work systems, prices, and facilities. The reasons the problem exists are very complicated. Whatever the reasons, agricultural departments always seemed to put themselves in the position of a "plaintiff" and complained about and blamed others for this problem at meetings. Did the agricultural departments not have responsibility for the problem at all? No. At this conference, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, took the lead in making self-criticism. He said: There has been a serious shortage of agricultural and sideline products for years. As a result, such products have long remained in an advantageous position in which they are easy to sell because of their scarcity. Thus, production departments have seldom studied the relationships between production and demand and between production and marketing. In the present new situation of commodity production, we still act the same way. This can only give rise to the situation in which production is not undertaken according to market demand, thus aggravating the difficulty in marketing products.

Minister He Kang's self-criticism produced great repercussions among the delegates attending the conference. They regarded his view as appropriate and realistic. The country's production of roasted tobacco is an example. Because of blind development, the acreage sown to tobacco was expanded to more than 13 million mu in 1982, and its output increased to over 30 million dan which far exceeded the actual demand. When this situation was controlled last year, tobacco output unexpectedly dropped, as did its quality. Good-quality tobacco then had to be imported from abroad to be mixed with the tobacco we produced. This situation in tobacco production obviously had much to do with the improper arrangements and mismanagement of production departments.

This conference made ideological preparations for the work of the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery in implementing the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1. People believe that our rural commodity production will continue to develop vigorously in the new year and that the modernization of our country's agriculture is well in sight.

PEASANT PAPER SUPPORTS RURAL CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK231408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Report: "ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINESE PEASANT PAPER] Carries Editorial Entitled 'Two Important Links in Improving the System of Contracted Responsibilities With Payment Linked to Output'"]

[Text] ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO carried on 19 January an editorial entitled "Two Important Links in Improving the System of Contracted Responsibilities With Payment Linked to Output." The editorial says that speaking about the focal rural work in 1984, Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee this year put forward in the first place the demand of stabilizing and improving the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. We should earnestly do a good job in this respect.

The editorial says that the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, whose chief aspect is contracted responsibilities on a household basis, has included household management in the cooperative economy. This has brought about two management structures with both unified and diversified aspects in cooperative economic organizations, and has changed the previous form of overcentralization. This is a fundamental reform in our country's rural cooperative economy. Practice has proved that this kind of twofold management structure, with both unified and diversified aspects, matches the characteristics of agricultural production in our country well. It has great adaptability to various localities and great vitality. The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output should remain stable and unchanged for a long time to come.

The editorial says that the key to stabilize and improve the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output lies in correctly handling the relations between the unified and diversified aspects. Viewed from the country as a whole, there is a universal point which we must pay attention to. This is while stabilizing the form of management on a household basis, we should pay particular attention to developing the unified management structure in accordance with the people's needs to further develop production and increase economic results. The so-called "unified management" is by no means the repetition of the past practice of centralized labor, centralized distribution, and arbitrary combination of household management units by means of administrative orders. The so-called "unified management" which we stress today requires the cooperative economic organizations to strengthen their services for the structure of household management and to solve problems which peasant household management, the management of key peasant households in particular, is unable to solve. At present, we must especially do a good job in the two links of improving the land contract system and providing good preproduction and postproduction services.

The editorial says that land is the most fundamental means of production in agriculture and is also the basic condition on which the peasants' survival depends. Once the land contract system is sound, the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output will have a firm foundation. In order to make the land contract system sound, we must first stabilize the right to use land. Generally speaking, the contracted period for land should be more than 15 years. The contracted period can be longer for production with a long production cycle and for projects of an exploitive nature. Before the contracted period for land expires, some minor adjustments should be permitted according to the principle of "making minor readjustments while stabilizing the major aspects" and on the basis of the wishes of the people. What is more important is that with the shift of rural labor power to nonagricultural departments, we may encourage the gradual concentration of land for peasants especially good at farming by means of collective unified readjustments or transfers through individual negotiations. The scale should be suitable for household specialized management. This is to improve production conditions and to increase the commodity rate of land management. Relative concentration of land is an inevitable trend of agricultural development.

The editorial points out that with the development of commodity production, the demands of producers, those of the vigorously rising specialized households in particular, for technology, funds, services in supply, marketing, storage, processing, transportation, and market information, guidance in management, and other things are increasingly growing. Therefore, in improving the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, cooperative economic organizations must provide good preproduction and postproduction services while trying to do a good job in land management and contract management. In serving scattered management of commune households, cooperative economic organizations must depend on their own strength, but what is more important is promoting and assisting in the development of households specialized in various kinds of services and to establishing extensive ties with supply and marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives, agricultural, industrial, and commercial integrated companies, various groups specialized in various services, and relevant departments of the national economy, such as industrial departments serving agriculture, transportation departments, and so on. We should popularize in good time good methods and experiences which are beneficial to the development of commodity production by the peasants and to peasants' becoming well-off as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the editorial says that at present the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has already held its ground in rural areas and has struck root in the hearts of the peasants.

Nevertheless, it has not been long since it was implemented on a nationwide scale and in some localities, it has been implemented for only 1 year. Therefore, all localities must constantly stabilize and improve this system and must constantly sum up new experience and solve new problems so that this system will further develop in scope and intensity on a stable basis, thus opening up a broader road for further emancipation of rural productive forces and for the development of rural commodity production.

COMMENTATOR ON TRADING PORT QUARANTINE WORK

HK271341 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Do a Good Job of Animal and Plant Quarantine in Trading Ports"]

[Text] The rapid development in our country's economic construction in recent years has promoted the development in the import and export trade in animals, plants, and their produce, and the importance of quarantine work is making itself felt more and more. The comrades in the quarantine departments have done much arduous and scrupulous work. In particular, since the publication of the "PRC Regulations on Imported and Exported Animal and Plant Quarantine," the introduction of many diseases, insect pests, weeds from abroad that do harm to animals and plants, and other harmful organisms have been prevented, safeguarding the smooth development of production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, because there is now a law to abide by and regulations to follow, and because of continuous improvements in the science and technological level.

Nevertheless, some comrades lack the common sense regarding quarantine in trading ports and a sense of responsibility in their work at present. They have the idea that "although they are infected they are not harmful;" or starting from partial or immediate interests, disregard the interests of the whole situation and long-term interests; or leave things to chance. They have let some imported or exported animals, plants, and their produce go undeclared and unquarantined, and even failed to handle in earnest those articles which have proved to be infected with disease or are carrying insect pests, trying to get by through cheating, resulting in losses to the state.

Though insect pests are small, their danger is extremely great. Once they are introduced, it will be very difficult to eliminate them, and they will continue year after year, endangering our future generations. Various countries in the world have all had lessons in this aspect. Quarantine in trading ports is a necessary security measure for development in the production of agriculture and animal husbandry. If we treat it lightly, it will possibly bring untold losses to production. And in our daily life, as we often come in contact with some animals, plants, and their produce, quarantine work has a direct effect on the people's life; in other words, it plays a role in protecting people's health. Strengthening quarantine work in trading ports will not only prevent the introduction of diseases, pests, and weeds which are harmful to animals and plants, and other harmful organisms from abroad, but will prevent these harmful organisms from spreading to other countries, thus safeguarding the honor of our foreign trade and that of our country.

Today, when our country is implementing the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, the profession of the import and export of animals, plants, and their produce will increase more and more with each passing day. Doing a good job in quarantine at trading ports to protect the security in production and the people's health is the grave task of quarantine workers.

It is essential to achieve the practice of abiding by existing law and regulations, to act strictly in accordance with the "regulations," and to put a stop to the phenomena of letting the import and export of animals, plants, and their produce go undeclared and unquarantined. It is imperative to grasp well the building of the quarantine workers contingent in trading ports earnestly to substantiate technical strength, and to continuously heighten the sense of responsibility and professional level of quarantine workers, to make quarantine work at trading ports work in coordination with the agricultural construction of our country and the level of all economic construction.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RICH, POOR SCIENCE METHODS

HK230000 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Yu Guangyuan: "The 'Poor Methods' for Applying Modern Science"]

[Text] In order to modernize the production of certain products, we might buy high-price facilities, build fully equipped workshops, and assign high-level technical personnel and skilled workers to operate the production. This is what we call the "rich method." If we do otherwise, the method can be called the "poor method." In recent years, economists in our country have been discussing the proper methods for socialist modernization. Economists have divided technology into advanced technology and applied technology. Advanced technology refers to the above-mentioned "rich method." Applied technology is suitable for a country which is economically backward. Such technology is not very advanced, but it will bring our country better economic results. Most of our economists have maintained that consideration must be given to both advanced and applied technology. It is completely right for them to do so.

Now I would like to put forth two further questions for discussion: 1) Must we always apply the "rich method" in order to realize the modernizations? 2) At present, to realize the modernizations in our country, what is the order of priority with regard to the "rich method" and the "poor method"? The answer to the first question is no. In other words, it is necessary to adopt the "rich method" in order to manufacture certain products or solve certain problems. However, it does not mean that we should always adopt the "rich method" and that the "rich method" is always beneficial to socialist construction in our country. With regard to the second question, my answer is that to carry out certain key projects and to promote production in certain advanced industries, it is necessary for us to adopt the "rich method" so that we can highly enhance our labor productivity and manufacture advanced products. However, as far as the production of the whole society is concerned, the "rich method" should not be regarded as our first priority. At present, ours is a comparatively poor country. We do not have sufficient funds to extensively adopt the "rich method." "To get rich" is the purpose and should be the end result of our construction, but it is not the prerequisite of our construction. The "poor method" can play a dominant role.

There are two kinds of "poor methods." The first kind is what we call a backward "poor method." Although this kind of "poor method" can play a role of accumulating funds for socialist modernization, we should not advocate it. The other kind of "poor method" is devised by applying modern science under the guidance of modern scientific ideas.

People might possibly ask the following question: Is there any "poor method" based on modern science? The answer to this question is yes. I do not think that science is snobbish and that it only wants to serve rich countries; neither do I think that science is foolish and that it can only make contributions to rich countries. Science can be applied to various circumstances to help people achieve better results. Therefore, the "poor method" based on modern science can be used to help poorer countries get rich.

If we apply the "rich method" of the developed countries, we cannot catch up with them, as can be shown by simple logic. Compared with developed countries, the condition of "richness" is exactly what the poor nations lack. Scientific and technical workers in our country should pay attention to studying and devising the "poor method" based on modern science.

Let us review historical trends of the modern world. In the mid-1970's, energy crises erupted in European countries and the United States. The period of relying on cheap "fossil fuels," which had been accumulated for several billions of years since the Paleozoic era, could no longer be maintained for a long time. Environmental and ecological destruction warned mankind from another angle. Therefore, even in developed countries, those traditional methods which extensively consumed energy and materials were reviewed one after another. Some of the methods were regarded as "foolish methods." People considered replacing them with new and better methods. Due to the fact that our country had been closed to outside world for along time, some of our comrades imported certain methods which are no longer popular in foreign countries, regarding them as fashionable things.

When we buy things, we should pay attention to the market situation. When we import things from foreign countries, we should pay attention to the general market situation -- trends of development in world history.

It is not important whether or not we give a specific name to this general market situation. The most important thing for us to do is to pay attention to the facts mentioned above. A number of new things have occurred in practical life. They have been mastered by people who have sharp eyes. Among these new things, the most valuable for us are those wiser ideas and methods which are suitable for our present economically and culturally poor practical conditions and which can enable us to speed up economic growth.

For example, ecological theories are scientific ideas which people have correctly paid attention to in recent years. They should be regarded as an important component part of modern science because they can play a guiding role in production. In accordance with ecological theories, we should attach importance to the following fact: Plants have turned materials on earth into organic matter after absorbing energy through solar radiation. We should ensure that this matter is fully utilized and that "waste" of this matter will be reduced to the minimum. The design of food chains according to this principle should be regarded as an application of modern science. Some ideas have been developed in our country over the past year, such as the idea of ecological circulation of "pig-pig dung-maggot-chicken dung-pig" based on the idea of "breeding flies in cages." Some people have paid attention to the fact that water hyacinths and earthworms can survive and propagate themselves in highly poisonous substances. By making use of these characteristics, they develop the idea of "polluted water-water hyacinths-earthworms-marten" to separate poisonous substances from food chains. Some people have developed the idea of putting additives into food and fodder so that human bodies and domestic animals can absorb more nutriment. There are also some ideas on turning certain kinds of nutriments into things which are beneficial to maintaining and restoring physical strength and useful for good health and long life. Some people have even thought of breaking traditional boundaries of food and medicine.... All these are spheres covered by modern scientific ideas. All these ideas are advanced scientific ideas because they rely on advanced science and technology. Instead of relying on the "rich method," they rely on the "poor method" based on modern science. If we apply the "poor method" to some fields in our country, we will achieve better results.

Of course, it does not mean that the "poor method" can be applied to all fields of modern science. What I mean is that while applying modern science, it is unnecessary for us to rely on the "rich method" entirely, and that the "rich method" is always unconditionally beneficial to our socialist construction.

With regard to specific projects, we should adopt the "rich method" when it is necessary. In this case, we should exert our efforts to import advanced technology and facilities. However, we should realize that ours is a country which is economically and culturally backward. With such characteristics in mind, adopting the "poor method" based on modern science is a matter of orientation. This is a matter which merits our close attention.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS AT PARTY FOR PATRIOTS' WIDOWS

OW310159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CPPCC National Committee held a Spring Festival tea party at the hall on the third floor of the CPPCC Auditorium on the morning of 30 January. Widows and relatives of prominent patriots happily got together at the party to exchange Spring Festival greetings.

At the meeting, Deng Yingchao, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, wished all participants a happy Spring Festival and hoped that they would make new contributions to the great cause of the modernizations and reunification of the motherland.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided. Xi Zhongxun, Cheng Zihua, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Fei Xiaotong, Ye Shengtao and Qu Wu attended the tea party.

Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the National Women's Federation, spoke. After reviewing the achievements of our country on various fronts in 1983, she said: The women's organizations of various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce, and other women's patriotic groups have unfolded their work with enthusiasm and effectiveness. She urged all participants to continue to bring into full play their own advantages and specialties and unify and educate the large number of women in a renewed effort to build the two civilizations and protect the legal rights of women and children. Kang Keqing said: At this happy moment of gathering to celebrate the Spring Festival, we cherish still more the memory of the older generation of patriots who contributed to reunification of the motherland and the prosperity of the nation during various historical periods. We must educate our children and grandchildren not to forget the lofty aspirations of their forefathers and make their share of contribution to reunification of the motherland and the prosperity of the nation.

Kang Keqing said: On this occasion of the advent of the Spring Festival, we miss still more our kinsfolk in Taiwan. We hope that they will come to visit relatives and friends, tour, give lectures and work on the mainland. We are prepared, at all times, to warmly welcome and receive them and chat with them in feelings of kinship. Responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee and other departments concerned also attended the tea party.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 0850 GMT on 30 January in its report on the Spring Festival tea party for widows of famous public figures, concludes with the following paragraph: "Among the 400 participants were wives of former Kuomintang generals Fu Zuoyi and Huang Qixiang; Fu Xuewen, wife of former Kuomintang doyen Shao Lizi; Liao Jingwen, wife of the late famous artist Xu Beihong (Ju Peon); Han Yonghua, wife of Mei Yiqi, former president of Qinghua University; and Li Shuxian, widow of Aisin Giorro Pu Yi, last emperor of China."]

ZHANG AIPING DELIVERS SPRING FESTIVAL GREETINGS

OW310549 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Radio talk by Zhang Aiping, state councillor and minister of national defense, delivered on 30 January]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades: The traditional yearly Spring Festival of our motherland is here again. On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China, I extend holiday greetings to all commanders and fighters of the PLA and Armed Police Force units, the People's Militia, all the comrades on the national defense science and technology and the defense industry fronts, families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers, demobilized, retired and disabled soldiers, and retired veteran cadres.

Our motherland, since the end of the decade of internal turmoil, has again begun to develop vigorously. In the past year, under the correct guidance of the CPC Central Committee and especially the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have won one new victory after another on all fronts in our advance towards the great goals set by the 12th party congress.

Our national economy is thriving. Our achievements in industrial and agricultural production have exceeded expectations. The people's living standards are improving step by step. Our social conduct is beginning to gradually take a turn for the better. In the field of national defense, new progress has been made in conventional and strategic weapons and in space technology. The military and political quality of our armed forces have been greatly upgraded.

In the past year, our people have fully displayed their spirit and vigor and worked hard towards achieving the goals set by the 12th party congress. As a result, a completely new situation has emerged in our motherland. This proves the superiority of our socialist system with Chinese characteristics. We can be proud of it as citizens of the People's Republic of China, as members of the Chinese nation and as descendants of Shen Nong and Huang Di.

Comrades, in the new year our tasks to build up the motherland and strengthen national defense will be even more arduous. We must rally all the more closely around the CPC Central Committee and, under the leadership of it, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, unite as one and work in concert. Especially, we must make party rectification and party-building at the grassroots level the focus of our work, and develop our ideological and political work so that all our people will acquire a high level of socialist culture.

On the armed forces and defense front, we must on the one hand make vigorous efforts to speed up the development of weapons and equipment and the modernization of national defense, and on the other hand strengthen military training to master modern science and technology and the skills to fight modern wars.

We should further arouse soldiers and civilians to work together in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization and to strengthen relations between the Army and the people. Let us on the one hand step up national defense construction, and on the other hand go all out to actively take part in national economic development, so that our motherland will advance faster towards the great goals set by the 12th party congress and achieve greater successes than it achieved in the past year.

Comrades, the present international situation remains turbulent and unstable. We must be prepared for danger in times of peace. While we must step up our economic construction, we must never forget the motherland's safety and strive to strengthen national defense.

We must also strengthen relations between the Army and the people and between the Army and the government, and do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people. In peacetime, let us, soldiers and civilians, work together in the motherland's construction. In wartime, let the soldiers and civilians unite as one, resist foreign aggression, defeat the enemy and defend the motherland.

Here I want especially to extend profound respect and heartfelt thanks to members of PLA and Armed Police Force units who stand fast at their border defense posts on land and at sea, forgoing the Spring Festival and their own holidays, comrades who continue to work on the launching of experimental satellites despite the Spring Festival, and comrades who work day and night at their posts.

The whole nation hails the (?return of spring). The sons and daughters of China cherish high aspirations and work for great goals. The standing Army, the reserve service and families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers are of one heart in defending the country against powerful aggressors.

I thank you, comrades. [end recording]

ARMYMEN, PEOPLE CARRY OUT SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

OW302110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- Vigorous activities to support the Army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people are being carried out in both urban and rural areas throughout the country during the current New Year-Spring Festival period.

Organs of the PLA General Political Department held spring tea parties attended by representatives from local advanced units in building spiritual civilization through Army-people cooperation. At the tea parties the advanced units were commended and their experiences exchanged. All participants vowed to raise the Army-people joint campaign for building spiritual civilization to a new level. In Fujian, some 6,000 army men and people joyfully gathered for a grand Spring Festival meeting on the theme of "supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs; supporting the government and cherishing the people." At the meeting they talked about their close relationship, like fish and water, as shown by mutual support and unified fighting. Cheng Zihua and Yang Chengwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the meeting and extended festive greetings to all those present on the occasion. At the Army-government forums and Army-people gathering held in Shenyang, Chengdu, and Nanjing, army men and people joyfully reviewed the work in the past year of "supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people." They discussed plans for building spiritual civilization through the joint efforts of the Army and people and pledged to contribute to the development of a new type of relationship between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

More than 30 cadres at or above the corps [jun 6511] level of the Beijing PLA units led 24 Spring Festival comfort groups to Pingshan, Wutai, Baiyang Dian, and Daqing Shan to extend cordial regards to the veteran party members, guerrillas, and members of yanling teams [yan ling dui 7159 5044 7130] there. Documents to be studied during party rec-tification, new year paintings, and other gifts were presented to them.

On 17 January Naval Commander Liu Huaqing and Political Commissar Li Yaowen led some office cadres and fighters to the construction site of the new Beijing Library building where they gave their regards to the construction workers and worked together with them.

Leading party and government comrades of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region led "support Army" comfort groups to give their regards to frontier guards on the border defense front and at mountain sentry posts. Returned Overseas Chinese representatives from Pingxiang City and Ningming County climbed up the Fake Shan to present banners to the heroic frontier guards stationed there as an expression of the respects paid to them by the returned Overseas Chinese. Meanwhile, the masses of various nationalities in the border areas of Yunnan organized comfort groups on their own initiative. They carried hogs, sheep, fresh vegetables, and other gifts to the defense front and mountain sentry posts, visited the frontier guards, and expressed the gratitude the people of various nationalities have for the people's soldiers. Guangdong Province also dispatched comfort groups to extend regards to the commanders and fighters guarding the Xisha Islands.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY AREAS IN 1983 REVIEWED

OW302150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 29 Jan 84

["Comprehensive report by MINZU TUANJIE [3046 2469 0957 4814] [UNITY OF NATIONALITIES] Journal correspondent Zhang Ru and XINHUA reporter Chen Yan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- In 1983 the nationality policy of our party and country was further improved and better implemented and a new situation in nationalities work was created. During the year another step forward was made in consolidating and developing the socialist relationship among all nationalities in the country and tremendous achievements in economic construction and cultural development in areas inhabited by minority nationalities were made.

Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Zhao Ziyang inspected work in Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Hainan Island, and Yanbian, respectively, last year. During the inspection tours, they delivered speeches on strengthening the unity of our nationalities and developing economic and cultural undertakings in areas populated by minority groups. The CPC Central Committee's tentative plan for the development of northwest China is a strategic idea which indicates the importance and orientation of economic construction in the border areas inhabited by minority nationalities and which has won the support of the people of all the nationalities in these areas.

The policy of our party and country on the regional autonomy of minority nationalities was better implemented in 1983. During this period, an autonomous prefecture and eight autonomous counties were established in the country, thereby granting regional national autonomy to 2.62 million people of the Tujia, Miao, Mulao, Yao, and Dong nationalities. The country now has 5 autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures, and 78 autonomous counties (banners). There are 114 autonomous areas of minority nationalities. More than 1 million cadres of national minorities have been assigned to leading posts at all levels in the country; this represents an increase of more than 30 percent from 1978. The number of cadres of national minorities in the Xizang Autonomous Region currently accounts for 60 percent of the total number of cadres in that region. The number of cadres of Hui nationality among members of the Standing Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress and among leading members of the regional People's Government now constitutes 56 percent of the total number, topping the 1982 figure by 13 percent.

Cadres and people of all nationalities have been educated in our proletarian nationality sense and in the policy toward nationalities of our party and country. The idea that "neither one of us can be separated from the other" between the Han Nationality and the national minorities has taken hold in the hearts of the people and has become the basic point of departure and the guiding principle of action in handling relations among people of all nationalities. Some practical problems in the relationship among nationalities in a number of areas have been properly solved and the relations between one nationality and another have been greatly improved.

As a result of the implementation of the policies of the party and the country toward the border areas inhabited by our minority nationalities, the relationship between the interior and the border regions, between the cities and the agricultural and pastoral areas, between the Han nationality and national minorities, and among the minority groups has become closer. Large numbers of cadres of the Han nationality, who were assigned to minority areas, have set their minds at ease and put down root in the border regions. They have played an exemplary role in carrying out the party's policy toward nationalities, and become a positive factor in promoting stability and unity of border areas populated by minority groups and in advancing four modernizations in those areas.

The country has adopted special policies toward minority areas, including tax exemption or reduction, supporting fund appropriations, and low-interest loans to stimulate trade in those areas. This has enabled people in the minority areas to recuperate and multiply and to rapidly restore or develop industrial and agricultural production. Last year Nei Monggol Autonomous Region hit all-time records in total agricultural output value; in aggregate food grain, edible oil, and sugarbeet production; in acreage of trees and grass planted; and in revenue and personal income of the peasants and herdsman. After achieving bumper harvests of grain for 6 consecutive years, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region decided not to request the shipment of good grain from the interior provinces beginning in 1983. The Ningxia and Guangxi Autonomous Regions also achieved an all-round bumper harvest last year. In keeping abreast with economic growth, areas inhabited by national minorities have also made headway in culture and art. People's art galleries have been built in the capital cities of autonomous regions and autonomous prefectures. Movie theaters have been set up in more than 80 percent of the countries inhabited by minority groups. Books have been published in our national minorities' languages.

LI QING ON INTEGRATING SHANGHAI, OTHER PORTS

OW300320 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] At a meeting cosponsored by the Shanghai Economic Zone Planning Office and the Ministry of Communications on 26 January to discuss the integration of Shanghai, Ningbo, Nantong and Zhangjia ports, Minister of Communications Li Qing said that the building of the Changjiang delta complex which will comprise the four ports, with Shanghai as the center, is a highly significant pioneering project of reform.

Minister Li Qing said: The purpose of integrating the four ports is to eliminate departmental and regional division, achieve better coordination and balanced operation of these ports under a unified leadership, give full scope to their initiative as well as that of the adjacent localities, and to effectively enhance their economic performance and regional economic development.

Minister Li Qing said: To integrate the four ports, a four-port joint committee should be set up to replace the present four-port joint session. The committee is neither a (?permanent) organ nor an economic entity.

Primary concern at present should be the planning of coordination and balanced operation of these four ports. This plan, along with the relevant opinions, should be submitted to the higher authorities for examination and approval. In the course of planning the integration of the four ports, every effort must be made to rationalize port traffic. In accordance with the principle of handling simpler projects before complex ones, we should strive first to develop the four ports' capacity of handling 1.1 million metric tons of cargo, and later increase handling capacity to 4.4 million metric tons of cargo.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK300808 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 84 p 7

[Table of Contents of HONGQI No 2, 1984]

[Text] Article by Hu Qiaomu: "On Humanism and Alienation"

Article by Bai Dongcai: "How Can We Become Practical and Realistic"

Article by Zang Kejia: "Comrade Mao Zedong and Poetry"

Article by Jiang Chenglong, Wang Peijun, Sun Zhongyi, and Yue Junyan: "Initial Probing Into the Question of Integration of the Textile Industry of the Shanghai Economic Zone"

Article by Jing Ping: "Make Great Efforts To Save Funds for Administration"

Article by Yuan Shi: "Leaders Must Have the Courage To Tackle Difficult Problems"

"Cadres' Theoretical Studies" column: "Explanatory Notes on the Article 'On Humanism and Alienation'"

Article by Wang Zhiyong and Wang Ruizeng: "On the Road to Scaling the Summit of Quality"

PROLETARIAN FIGHTERS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW231157 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text from poor reception] Comrades: At the time the decision on party rectification was made at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping in his speech posed the question of opposing spiritual pollution. He alleged that spiritual pollution should be prohibited on the ideological front, shouting that the first problem to be grasped and solved on the present ideological front is to rectify the right tendencies of weakness and laxity.

When the master breathes, a gust of wind is inevitably felt by his subordinates. Following that were Li Xiannian's speech at the Congress of All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Peng Zhen's speech at the Forum of Nonparty Personages; Deng Liqun's talk on the situation of spiritual pollution in the theoretical, ideological, literary and art circles; Wang Zhen's speeches at the inaugural meeting of the Society of Socialism and at the Fourth Socialist Education Forum; Yu Qiuli's speech at the Mao Zedong Spiritual Thinking Symposium; and Zhu Muzhi's report at the Third Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. They unanimously criticized spiritual pollution. It seems that everyone else is suffering from serious spiritual pollution, while they themselves are not. [words indistinct] This is tantamount to protesting one's innocence too much.

What is spiritual pollution? Wang Zhen said: Within the ranks of the ideological sphere, there are actually a small number of comrades who have spread a large amount of mistaken theories and viewpoints in the newspapers, and classrooms, running counter to the fundamental theory and ideological principle of Marxism. Regarding the issue of socialism, some people said that ours is not yet socialism, or that our socialism is agricultural socialism. Others have continuously propagated the theory of alienation in socialism, stating that there is not only ideological alienation in socialism, but also political and spiritual alienation. Still others said that the origin of alienation lies [words indistinct] and in the socialist system itself. These viewpoints are completely antagonistic to Marxist socialism. Their essence is to spread sentiments of nonconfidence in contravention of socialism, communism and the Communist Party.

In his report to the third meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on the occurrence of spiritual pollution in cultural and art work and on related problems, Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi said: Some literary and art workers expressed indifference to the slogan, "Literature and art should serve the people and socialism," put forward by the CPC Central Committee, and to [words indistinct] socialist orientation. They [words indistinct] write dark, gray, fabricated (?thing), distorting revolutionary history and reality, but (?engage) in abstract propaganda on humanism, humanitarianism and (?call for) using the so-called alienation under socialist conditions as the theme for writing.

Comrades: How in the world did the situation of spiritual pollution as talked about by [words indistinct] come into being? Did it emerge from the (?birth of alienation) on the ideological and theoretical fronts, or in cultural and art circles? Or did it have a close and inseparable relationship with Deng Xiaoping's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? You comrades all understand very clearly.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since Deng Xiaoping put forward [words indistinct], the CPC Central Committee has continually [words indistinct]. At the same time, Deng Xiaoping has peddled emancipation of ideology, breaking through the forbidden areas and doing away with Mao Zedong's personality cult. He has even criticized [words indistinct] practically studying and applying Mao Zedong's works as simplification, [words indistinct] and formalism. (?He said): Some organizations stipulated that study of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and documents be carried out every day after work. Their purpose is actually and completely an act of [words indistinct] strategy and, in fact, [words indistinct]. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping hoped to break through the forbidden areas and learn from the revisionism of East European countries.

At the end of October 1979, when the fourth NPC was in session, Deng Xiaoping said in his speech to the congress: [words indistinct] requires role of individual spirit [words indistinct]. Deng Xiaoping also stressed in particular [words indistinct]. Because of the fact that Deng Xiaoping proposed to break through the forbidden area and emancipate ideology, the leading cadre of the literary and art circles, Zhou Yang, said at that congress that it was necessary to encourage such [words indistinct], as well as all types, forms and various different styles to depict all kinds of historic and practical forms and describe all kinds of people. Therefore, the central authorities also responded to Deng Xiaoping's call and boldly supported and discussed the academic questions of alienation in socialism and humanism.

Comrades: It is quite clear that the things put forward by many theoretical, literary and art workers inside and outside the party which are now regarded as spiritual pollution, originally served Deng Xiaoping's line, principles and policies, provided the theoretical foundation for Deng Xiaoping's line and program, and played a very vital role in Deng Xiaoping's struggle to seize power.

However, when the power struggle was over, Deng Xiaoping immediately began to criticize the very things he had advocated before, accuse others of spiritual pollution and request those who had rendered valiant service to his power struggle to make self-criticism.

In so doing, Deng Xiaoping not only tries to disguise the fact that he has practiced opportunism, but embarks on Mao Zedong's old adage of "what I say goes." In the early period of the Cultural Revolution, Mao Zedong criticized the literary and art circles for following the example of the Petofi club and extolling gifted scholars and beautiful ladies. Now, Deng Xiaoping also criticizes the liberalization trend in literary and art circles and calls for an attack on spiritual pollution.

Facts show that, to eliminate spiritual pollution, it is imperative to get to the root of the matter, lay bare and thoroughly criticize Deng Xiaoping and his opportunist line and program point by point.

BA YI SAYS ZHAO ZIYANG MADE NEW CONCESSION TO U.S.

OW221443 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Summary from poor reception] "At the welcoming ceremony held for Premier Zhao Ziyang in front of the White House, President Reagan irrationally announced that the United States will never forsake Taiwan but will continue to fulfill its commitment of supplying arms to Taiwan. "In addition, as Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States, a U.S. Congress delegation visited Taiwan and ensured the Kuomintang authorities that the United States would continue to defend the freedom and independence of the people in Taiwan."

During his stay in Washington, Premier Zhao Ziyang did not clearly and resolutely return fire against U.S. imperialism's hegemonist action. "Our representatives complied with Reagan's request to temporarily set aside the Taiwan issue. In other words, we have in fact made a new concession to U.S. imperialism." This has seriously hurt our national dignity.

The talks between Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. leaders were described as beneficial to our country because the United States would provide us with additional advanced technology and equipment. It was said that the development of economic relations between China and the United States would help us speed up our economic construction. "However, we must also see that excessive development of economic relations with the capitalists will put us in a subordinate position."

OCTOBER STORM BLASTS DENG FOR OPPOSING MAO

OW221339 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Everyone knows what kind of person Deng Xiaoping is. In recent years, he has been greatly satisfied by using HONGQI to carry out a series of counterrevolutionary activities. Under the pretense of upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he fanatically opposes Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought, viciously attacks a series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao on behalf of our party, and wantonly pushes aside and persecutes a large number of party members and cadres who are loyal to the party and to Chairman Mao. He has thus caused tremendous damage to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat with respect to ideology, political line and party organization. In order to know his true counterrevolutionary features and restore the party, government and army leadership to the proletariat, we must thoroughly expose and criticize Deng Xiaoping's counter-revolutionary crimes in using HONGQI to oppose Chairman Mao.

In recent years, Deng Xiaoping has been using HONGQI to carry out unbridled activities against the party and Chairman Mao. In August 1983, he took advantage of the publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" to instruct his lackey Chen Yeping to write an article on the author's so-called ideological understanding of the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old, published in HONGQI No 16.

The author talked such nonsense: In the Soviet Union, Stalin failed in solving the problem concerning the succession of new cadres to old cadres. In China, Chairman Mao put forward the task of training and bringing up millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. The task was not well accomplished either due to incorrect guiding principles and policies. However, Deng Xiaoping proposed in good time the succession of new cadres to old cadres and urged the whole party to ensure its success.

The article thus advertises Deng Xiaoping as regarding the promotion of national interests as his duty and having successfully accomplished important historical tasks. Deng Xiaoping's counterrevolutionary features of viciously attacking Chairman Mao and beautifying himself have also been completely exposed. As everyone knows, the succession of new cadres to old cadres is a matter of overall importance. It has a bearing not only on whether the political power of the proletariat is truly in the hands of the proletariat, but also on whether the revolutionary cause will proceed in the correct direction. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that after a political line is determined, the cadres will become a decisive factor. Our party's historical experience has repeatedly proven that the cadre policy of appointing people according to their merits formulated by Chairman Mao is an important guarantee for winning victories in the revolution. For a half century and more the struggle over how to treat and use the cadres and how to substitute new cadres for old cadres has always been an important part of the struggle between our party and various antiparty cliques. It has also been the crux of the fierce struggle between two lines for a long time.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms: On the surface it seems that Deng Xiaoping has tried hard to bring up successors to carry on the revolutionary cause. In fact, however, it is not hard for people to see otherwise. His recent use in HONGQI of the article on so-called ideological understanding of the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old written by his lackey at his instruction, the publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the overall party rectification and the antirightist campaign in the literary and art and ideological circles are nothing but farces carefully planned and directed by Deng Xiaoping and designed to oppose Mao Zedong Thought, suppress revolutionaries and the worker-peasant-soldier masses and put Deng Xiaoping's thought in a leading position in the whole party.

Deng Xiaoping uses HONGQI not only to carry out his scheme for restoring capitalism, but also to negate and oppose Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, we should expose and criticize the fallacies contained in Chen Yeping's article on his ideological understanding of the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old. We should firmly keep to the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao and strive to overthrow Deng Xiaoping.

OCTOBER STORM ON DENG'S RESTORING CAPITALISM

OW250937 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades in arms: Recently, Deng Xiaoping and his ilk have frequently tried to shirk their responsibility for the failure of economic construction and serious natural disasters, and to attribute these to the so-called interference and impairment resulting from spiritual pollution.

This just cannot convince people. It is common knowledge that the success or failure of an undertaking depends on whether or not the policy is rational. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping and his ilk cannot shirk their responsibility for the failure of economic construction and attribute this to spiritual pollution. Such failure has resulted from the seizure of party and state leadership and the restoration of capitalism by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk. Judging from the overall situation in economic construction, and serious natural disasters in various parts of the country, we believe that the following three things account for all this:

First, Deng Xiaoping attempts to substitute his thinking for Chairman Mao's leading position in the hearts of the whole party and the people throughout the country. Deng Xiaoping's attempt not only has received no support from the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, but has met with opposition from all revolutionaries. This is why Deng Xiaoping has had to take various measures to persecute large numbers of party members, cadres and people in order to maintain his fascist rule. As a matter of fact, Deng Xiaoping and his handful of followers are now even more powerful than an emperor in feudal times, and their behavior is more abominable than that of any despot in history. They practice what they call the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is essentially the exercise by landlords and capitalists of dictatorship over the proletariat. Such being the case, how can the productive forces possibly develop?

Second, failure to draw a distinction between ourselves and the enemy in the political sphere has resulted in the situation in which economic enemies hold sway and capitalism spreads unchecked. This is why a handful of monsters and demons, as well as old and new bourgeois elements, have been able to ride roughshod over the people once again, while hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers have become the targets of suppression and slaughter. Such being the case, how can the workers, peasants and soldiers, the targets of suppression and slaughter, possibly bring their potentialities into full play in production? Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution.

Siding with the landlord and capitalist class, Deng Xiaoping and his ilk have put hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers in the position in which they are oppressed and ruled. In this case, how can Deng Xiaoping and his ilk possibly mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of people and bring the role of the productive forces into full play?

Third, opening to the outside world economically means sheer capitalism. All such measures as establishing special economic zones, introducing foreign capital and technology and making large loans from foreign countries to speed up economic construction run counter to socialist economic policy. According to Deng Xiaoping's argument, the only way to solve our economic problems is to learn from the capitalist method of management. We should like to ask: In a situation in which capitalism has been restored in an all-round way and the people do not have enough to eat or wear all year round as a result of relentless exploitation by the rulers, why should the people work themselves to the bone for the capitalists?

In short, the grave defects in the political and economic policies being pursued by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk are the main cause for the repeated setbacks in our economic construction and the serious natural disasters in various parts of the country. According to the Marxist theory of political economy, like things in the natural world, the development of social-economic relations and the change of one social-economic formation to another are governed by their intrinsic laws which are not only independent of man's will, consciousness and wishes but determine them. Deng Xiaoping and his ilk are now waving the signboard of Chairman Mao to oppose Chairman Mao, purging dissidents under the smokescreen of rectification and restoring capitalism under the policy of opening to the outside world. All such perverse acts precisely show that Deng Xiaoping and his ilk have formed an indissoluble bond with capitalism. The outcome will be such that they will perish together with capitalism.

XIANG SHOZHUI, HAN PEIXIN ATTEND NANJING CONCERT

OW292116 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] At a time when the Spring Festival is drawing near, a performing group of the Central Music Conservatory has travelled a great distance to Nanjing to perform for the People's Armed Forces.

On the evening of 25 January, the performing group gave its premiere at the hall of the Nanjing PLA units. Present were Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Guo Linxiang of the Nanjing PLA units, Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, and other leading comrades as well as over 1,000 officers and men of the Nanjing PLA units.

After the show, Comrades Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, and Han Peixin went to the stage to shake hands with the performers and thank them for their profound friendship for the Armed Forces. They said the group's arrival in Nanjing made the ancient city look even more festive and jubilant.

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS JIANGSU SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW271128 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a tea party at the hall of the provincial government this afternoon for people of all circles to mark the Spring Festival. The hall was permeated with a warm, festive atmosphere.

Present at this party marking the auspicious 1984 Spring Festival were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Han Peixin, Sun Han, Chu Jiang, Ling Qihong, Qian Zhonghan, Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Ouyang Huilin, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, and Cheng Bingyi; leading members of various democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; some NPC deputies, members of the CPPCC National Committee, members and alternate members of the central committees of various democratic parties, and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce who were in Nanjing; Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee who were in Nanjing, as well as personages of all circles, totaling nearly 200 people.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the tea party, which was chaired by Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

Han Peixin first conveyed to everyone the provincial CPC Committee's cordial regards, and wished everyone a happy Spring Festival. He said: In the past year, much progress was made in all fields in Jiangsu. Industrial and agricultural production was better than anticipated, and a good start was achieved in eradicating spiritual pollution. He said that these successes could not have been possible without the hard work of various democratic parties and personages of all circles.

Han Peixin continued: We are confronted with even more arduous tasks during the New Year. With full-scale party rectification as the driving force, we must create a new situation for economic development, for the building of a spiritual civilization, and for the implementation of united front projects and policies for intellectuals in Jiangsu. Han Peixin urged everyone to continue to display the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe and achieve still better success in all fields in Jiangsu.

Chu Jiang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Ling Gihong, deputy governor of Jiangsu, also addressed the tea party. During the party, spectacular shows were performed by Jiangsu and Nanjing literary and art workers.

HAN PEIXIN AT JIANGSU PARTY FOR RETIRED CADRES

OW301928 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Preparatory Group for the Advisory Commission of the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial government jointly sponsored a Spring Festival tea party at Wutaishan Stadium in Nanjing on the afternoon of 28 January in order for nearly 1,000 old comrades who have retired from the front-line to exchange greetings.

Attending the gathering were members of the Central Advisory Commission in Nanjing; retired veteran comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Preparatory Group for the Advisory Commission of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; some veteran comrades of provincial-level departments and units and institutes of higher learning in Nanjing who have retired from the frontline; retired veteran cadres; and wives of veteran cadres who have passed away.

Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, was the master of ceremonies at the gathering. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke on the occasion. First he extended Spring Festival greetings to veteran comrades who were present and to those who were unable to attend because of illness or previous engagements, and wished them a happy festival.

Comrade Han Peixin pointed out: This is the first year for overall party rectification, a year for making further efforts to create a new situation in all fields of work. The task facing us is difficult and arduous. We must continue to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, quicken the pace to create a new work situation in all fields, and, with high spirit and concrete action, continue to promote the work of economic construction.

It is necessary to complete party rectification in provincial-level organs in line with the central authorities' instructions, pay keen attention to studying documents on party rectification, and promote the production and work in all fields with party rectification. In the work of economic construction, it is also necessary to do a better job in eliminating spiritual pollution, restructuring administrative organs, and cracking down on serious economic and other criminal activities. In carrying out the work in these fields, we need the assistance and support from veteran comrades as we did in the past.

In conducting party rectification, the provincial CPC Committee will solicit the opinions of veteran comrades through various channels. We earnestly hope that veteran comrades will offer criticism and assistance. We believe that through joint efforts and cooperation between young and veteran comrades, we will certainly be able to achieve a breakthrough in the situation in the work of all fields in Jiangsu.

Governor Gu Xiulan then briefed the veteran comrades on Jiangsu's economic work in 1983. Liu Shunyu, Hui Yuyu, Guan Wenwei, (Li Zhongpei), and other veteran comrades also spoke at the gathering. They said that although they have retired from the frontline, their responsibility did not diminish. They will continue to do their utmost to serve the party and people. After the speeches, literary and artistic workers performed colorful programs.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG VISITS SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW271200 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government held a gala Spring Festival party for retired veteran cadres in Hangzhou on the morning of 25 January. Attending the gala party were leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, provincial People's Government, provincial Military District, and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended Spring Festival greetings on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government to some 500 veteran comrades who were present on the occasion. Comrade Wang Fang said: The veteran comrades here today are the core force and valuable asset of our party. Although you have retired with honor from the front line, you have continued to pay keen attention to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. We hope you retired veteran comrades will carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, uphold your revolutionary integrity in your later years, and continue to play an important role in the building of the four modernizations and party rectification in the coming year. In conclusion, Comrade Wang Fang wished the retired veteran comrades a happy Spring Festival, good health, and longevity.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN VISITS RETIRED CADRES

SK290545 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 28 January, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Zhang Chunyin, Yang Yanyin, Cui Weilin, Efeng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, Ma Shizhong, Liu Peng, Lu Hong, Ma Changgui, and Ma Lianli, visited members of the Central Advisory Commission who are staying in Jinan. The group also visited elderly comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and some provincial-level retired elderly cadres and cadres on convalescence leave. They also visited family members of some deceased provincial-level cadres, and old comrades who are staying in the province's cadre sanatorium.

During their visit, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government talked cordially with elderly comrades, extended regards and Spring Festival greetings to them, sincerely solicited their opinions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee and government, and asked about their health and daily life.

SU YIRAN ATTENDS SHANDONG SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

SK310338 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] On the morning of 30 January, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of the Jinan PLA units jointly held a Spring Festival tea party for veteran cadres at the Nanjiao Restaurant in Jinan. Some 2,000 veteran retired cadres at the department and bureau level in the localities and at and above the division level of PLA units joyfully gathered to celebrate the Spring Festival.

Attending the tea party were Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Lu Maozeng, and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Xingfu, Yang Yanyin, Cui Weilin, Feng Lizu, Zheng Eimin, and Xu Shulin, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jinshan and Wu Kaizhang, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission; (Wang Runzhai), (Feng Lejin), Liu Zhongqian, (Sun Hanqing), Zheng Zijiu, and (Sai Feng), Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Xu Lejian, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhushen, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, and Yang Jieren, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Ma Shizhong, Liu Peng, Lu Hong, Ma Changgui, and Ma Lianli, deputy governors; Song Yimin, Zhang Jingtao, and Zhu Qimin, advisers of the provincial government; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Zhou Xingfu, Yu Xiu, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yucheng, Li Shjing, Tian Haishan, Wang Liang, Xu Wenyuan, Kong Lingren, and Ding Fengming, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, Xu Zhongyu, and Shen Hngyi, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units; (Lin Jigui), leading comrade of the Jinan PLA Air Force unit; Bai Rubing, Zhao Lin, and Kong Shiquan, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Gao Qiyun, Li Lin, Bai Yanbo, and (Chan Meichuan), veteran retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave from the localities; Xiong Zuofang, Fang Zheng, Ouyang Ping, Xu Hongyun, Chen Meizao, Liu Xianquan, Fu Jiaxuan, Li Bo, Guo Qi, and (Guan Shengzhi), veteran retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave from Jinan PLA units.

The tea party was presided over by Comrade Liang Buting. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, extended festive greetings to all retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave and wished them good health and a long life on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the party committee of the Jinan PLA units.

Comrade Su Yiran delivered a report to the participants on the province's 1983 work achievements and the province's current party rectification work. Comrade Chen Renhong discussed the Jinan PLA units' achievements in the past year in strengthening the building of a modern and regular revolutionary army. A happy, festive atmosphere prevailed throughout the tea party. Provincial art and literary workers presented brilliant performances to veteran comrades.

FUJIAN STRENGTHENS MILITIA WEAPONS CONTROL

OW301343 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The work to control militia weapons and prevent accidents has been further strengthened throughout the province in the past year. This has a positive effect in strengthening public order, preventing crime, and stabilizing social order.

The provincial government and the Fujian Provincial Military District recently issued an order to commend 15 advanced counties, cities, and districts where no accidents have occurred in militia weapons management for 3 or more years, as well as a number of advanced individuals.

In the past few years, as the militia's weapons and equipment were constantly improving, party committees, governments, and People's Armed Forces departments at various levels in the province have adopted effective measures to continuously improve and perfect safety devices and management systems. At present more than 80 percent of grassroots militia units in the province have established armories. Accidents in militia weapons management dropped 50 percent in 1983 compared with the previous year.

At the provincial experience-exchange meeting on militia weapons, equipment management, and prevention of accidents, held from 24 to 26 January, responsible comrades of the provincial government and the provincial military district called on departments concerned to continue to pay attention to ideological and political work in the new year, do a good job in militia weapons management, and reduce various kinds of accidents to a minimum.

FUJIAN PROGRESSES IN PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW300540 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Smooth progress has been made in party rectification work in organs under the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission since it began 2 and 1/2 months ago. Since 14 January the Standing Committee has begun to evaluate results according to the accepted standards. Party rectification in organs under the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission began on 14 November 1983. Since December, after a period of collective and individual study, party members have been released in groups from their regular work for training on a rotational basis. Five rotational training classes have been planned for all party members in organs under the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. At present, the fourth rotational training class is in progress.

In the course of party rectification, Standing Committee members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission have taken the lead in studying documents on their own time while performing their regular duties. They have held four meetings to discuss party rectification problems that the leading bodies must solve and have widely solicited opinions from rank-and-file party members and lower party organizations concerning Standing Committee members. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee members have held heart-to-heart talks among themselves, organized personnel to find out about the real situation in regard to sorting out the three types of persons, and carried out investigations on other problems brought to their attention by the masses. To implement the principle of carrying on both party rectification and regular work without neglecting either and of simultaneously implementing party rectification and administrative reform, the Standing Committee members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission have concentrated their attention mainly on the following:

1. They have gone separately to the front line of the struggle against serious crime in the economic field to help local party committees solve the problem of ineffective investigation and handling of big and serious cases.
2. They have seriously investigated and handled cases of beating up teachers in some prefectures and cities.
3. They have drafted a proposal on how to handle cases of party-member cadres illegally building private housing and sent the draft to all localities for comments.
4. They have paid special attention to personnel assignments and to strengthening leading bodies of discipline inspection commissions in various departments, bureaus, and other organizations directly under the province and in counties and cities.

SHANGHAI PAPER RESTORES 'PARTY LIFE' PAGE

OW282232 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 84 p 3

[Special "Party Life" page article by Wang Yaoshan: "Run 'Party Life' Well To Promote a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Party's Style"]

[Text] JIEFANG RIBAO's special "Party Life" page has been restored amid the party's all-round party rectification.

This provides party organizations at all levels and large numbers of party members throughout the city with important space for them to raise questions, voice their opinions, compare notes about their work conditions and experience and offer commendations and criticisms so as to learn from and help each other and improve together. This will certainly be greatly helpful to the party's ideological work style and organization building in the city and, therefore, is an event of great significance. We welcome the resumption of publication of this special page.

An important day-to-day task of party organizations and discipline inspection organizations at all levels is to conduct education in party spirit, the party's work style and party discipline among party members. During the past several years, party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels throughout the city have conducted education in party spirit, work style, and discipline among large numbers of party members, using the party Constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Innerparty Political Life" as the basic educational contents. They have achieved very good results. It is hoped that from now on the special "Party Life" page will intensively and persistently conduct propaganda and education in party spirit, work style, and discipline in conjunction with the party's central task. Those important matters should form the content of this special page.

After the 3d Plenary Meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Shanghai's party organizations, under the correct leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, to a certain degree consolidated and improved and had a remarkable turn for the better in the ideological and organizational fields and in work style. However, many problems still exist within the party due to various subjective and objective reasons, some of them serious. Some party members and cadres have such problems as impure party spirit, weakened sense of organization, bad work style and lax discipline, and, therefore, cases of discipline violation are quite serious. The CPC Central Committee decided on all-round party rectification because it wanted to rely on all comrades' revolutionary political consciousness and use criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to reveal and solve the problems of serious impurity in ideology, work style and organization within the party in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style.

In the course of party rectification, all of the city's party organizations and discipline inspection organizations must make maximum use of the special "Party Life" page to guide party members to study well the documents on party rectification assigned by the CPC Central Committee in connection with actual conditions and to step up education in party spirit, work style and discipline. "Party Life" should, by presenting vivid examples, commend good persons for good deeds, criticize unhealthy tendencies, support upright persons, do away with evil elements, and encourage all party members and cadres in the city to strengthen their party spirit, rectify their work style and strictly observe discipline so as to become qualified party members and cadres and strive to become outstanding ones. To enable "Party Life" to run well, party organizations and discipline inspection organizations at all levels must always be concerned with and give support to "Party Life" by reporting conditions and contributing articles to it, providing its reporters with tips and conveniences and offering criticisms and suggestions. Let all of us try to enable the restored special "Party Life" page to play well its due role so as to help achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

GUANGXI RIBAO ON RECTIFICATION, LEFTOVER ISSUES

HK300437 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Report on 29 January GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "Continue To Get a Good Grasp of Handling Problems Left Over from the Cultural Revolution While Carrying Out Party Rectification"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The 1984 Spring Festival is now imminent. The region will commence party rectification after the festival. However, this certainly does not mean that the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution has finished. The region must continue to do a good job of this work in conjunction with party rectification.

Guangxi has achieved very great success in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution since giving this work priority last April. First, with the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as our guideline, we have brought order out of chaos in ideology and basically distinguished between the major rights and wrongs in the region since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution. The major hallmark of this is that, after full discussion, we have adopted a discussion outline of views on a number of historical problems in Guangxi since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution and completely negated the erroneous idea, which was in vogue for a long time, that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution. The majority of the cadres and masses have truly succeeded in maintaining ideological and political unity with the Central Committee.

Second, we have taken decisive action to pull off the stage and deal provisionally with people of three categories, people who made serious mistakes, and people who hampered the work of handling leftover problems.

Third, we have dealt properly with a large number of violations of law and discipline that occurred during the Cultural Revolution. In accordance with the policy of combining leniency with severity, we have arrested a number of violators of law and discipline who violated criminal law and committed serious crimes, arousing great anger among the masses. We have also carried out work to heal the scars.

Fourth, we have rehabilitated the victims of a large number of miscarriages of justice.

Fifth, on the basis of doing a good job in handling leftover problems, we have readjusted the leadership groups of the prefectures and cities and of a number of departments and bureaus in accordance with the demands for four transformations of the cadre force.

Sixth, we have done a good job in both handling leftover problems and also in production. Industry registered large growth last year, while in agriculture the region overcame all kinds of natural disasters and reaped a bumper harvest. Grain production reached a record.

It can be said that the achievements in handling leftover problems throughout the region are better than expected. However, since this work is much more complex and arduous than we had imagined, and we have had to undertake heavy tasks in a short time, and although the cadres and masses have subjectively made very great efforts, this historic task has not yet been completed and a great deal of work remains to be done.

Weeding out [qing li] people of the three categories is only the beginning. There is much to do in dealing with people who made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution and have been screened, including those who have been provisionally handled and those who have not.

The work of handling violations of law and discipline has not been completed. There is still much to be done in rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice. There is also much work remaining in structural reform and readjustment of leadership groups. Still more long-term efforts are needed to bring order out of chaos in ideology, overcome factionalism, and strengthen party spirit.

Generally speaking, some places and departments have a great deal of work to do in handling leftover problems. Certain places and departments are quite far from solving the problems properly. Unless this question is solved, we will be allowing the work to come to a halt halfway, and all work will be affected. In particular, it will seriously affect party rectification and will not help to create a new situation in the four modernizations. Hence, we must proceed from Guangxi realities, continue to get a good grasp of handling the leftover problems after launching party rectification, and complete this task properly.

There are many more issues to be solved in party rectification than in handling leftover problems. The two tasks are of course not the same thing. However, most of the leftover problems are also important areas of party rectification, and the two can be carried out in conjunction.

For instance, bringing order out of chaos in ideology while handling leftover problems is for the purpose of truly maintaining political unity with the Central Committee. Unifying thinking in the course of party rectification is similarly aimed at further accomplishing a high degree of ideological and political unanimity in the party. In handling leftover problems, we must vigorously overcome factionalism and strengthen party spirit. In party rectification too, it is essential to oppose factionalism. This is an important aspect of strengthening discipline. In handling leftover problems, we must weed out people of the three categories. In party rectification, we must continue to weed out in depth people of three categories, and regard this as a key issue in purifying the organization.

Generally speaking, handling the leftover problems is the initial battle. In a certain sense, it is aimed at creating conditions for thoroughly rectifying the party's ideology, organization, and work style, and can lay the foundation for party rectification. And party rectification is the decisive battle. In a certain sense, it is a continuation of handling the leftover problems. The victorious results of handling the leftover problems can be consolidated by doing a good job in party rectification, and especially by thoroughly weeding out the people of three categories and purifying the organization.

We must handle correctly the relationship between dealing with leftover problems and carrying out party rectification. We must not set the one against the other. At present, some people think that since we have to carry out party rectification, the work of handling leftover problems should be hastily finished. This is a complete misunderstanding. Party members, cadres, and masses must correct their understanding, continue to do a good job in handling leftover problems in conjunction with party rectification, and closely integrate the two so that they will stimulate each other.

In order to continue to do a good job in handling leftover problems while carrying out party rectification, we must make proper work arrangements as well as having a clear ideological understanding on the matter. In accordance with the Central Committee's arrangements for party rectification, after the Spring Festival Guangxi will first carry out rectification in the regional organs and Nanning City. Rectification in the other prefectures, cities, and counties will begin next winter.

In carrying out rectification in the regional organs and Nanning City, while conducting simultaneous study, discussion, and correction of errors, it is necessary to regard handling leftover problems as the focal point in rectification and correction. Other problems can only be solved gradually on that basis.

Our region must launch party rectification and also carry out handling of leftover problems after the Spring Festival. The task is very heavy. In order to strengthen leadership, the regional CPC Committee has decided to set up a party rectification office, with a subordinate group for handling leftover problems. All units carrying out party rectification should establish corresponding organs. Prefectures, cities, and counties that are not carrying out rectification for the moment should retain their organs for handling leftover problems. It is necessary to continue to select comrades with a strong party spirit and good work style who are familiar with party work, including veteran comrades who have retired from the front line, and organize them into liaison groups to guide the unfolding of the work.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG AT PARTY FOR VETERAN CADRES

HK300357 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Summary] The regional CPC Committee gave a Spring Festival tea party for veteran cadres in Nanning this morning. Present were Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; deputy secretaries Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, and Jin Baosheng; and some 130 retired veteran cadres. (Ou Jiwen), member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, presided. Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, and Jin Baosheng made speeches.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang stressed in his speech: "The most important thing for veteran cadres is to support the newly promoted young cadres and do a good job in passing on experience, helping them, and setting an example for them. The veteran cadres are duty-bound to do this. With the first-line assignments completed, we veteran comrades need not worry, and there is a guarantee for carrying out the four modernizations. The veteran cadres must also actively take part in party rectification, and also write their memoirs and take part in various social activities according to their specialties."

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK290404 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Summary] The provincial CPC Committee and government held a Spring Festival gathering in Zhengzhou yesterday to comfort veteran cadres who have retired to the second and third lines. Present at the function were leading comrades of the party, government, and Army including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, Zhao Di, Guo Tan, Song Jingcao, Wang Huayun, Zhang Shude, Hu Shangli, and Shao Wenjie. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor He Zhukang presided. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie made a speech of greetings in which he congratulated the veterans on their achievements.

ZHOU HUI SPEAKS TO RETIRED CADRES

SK300525 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 28 January at the Hohhot (Cincheng) Guesthouse, the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government jointly held a Spring Festival tea party for the retired veteran cadres at or above the department and bureau levels at the organs directly under the regional authorities. More than 380 retired veteran cadres gathered under the same roof, talked cheerfully and humorously, and joyously saw in the 1984 Lunar New Year.

Attending the party were leaders of the regional party, government, army, and CPPCC organizations, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Liu Guiqian, Shi Guanghua, Cai Ying, Su He, Wu En, Liaag Xiangyi, Tian Congming, Xu Lingren, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, Zhao Zhihong, and Shi Shengrong. Sitting together, they cordially talked with the veteran cadres and extended the Spring Festival greetings to them. Also attending were Wang Duo, director of the Preparatory Group for the Advisory Commission under the regional CPC Committee; Zhang Pengtu, (Lin Weiran), Shen Xinfu and Ke Ligeng, deputy directors of the Preparatory Group; and some members of the group. Comrade Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, was also present at the party upon invitation.

The tea party was presided over by Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region. On behalf of the regional party and government leading organizations, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, wished the veteran cadres a happy Spring Festival and good health. He said: Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, thanks to the concerted efforts of cadres and the people of all nationalities, our Nei Monggol, like other places in the country, has been imbued with stability, unity, and prosperity and has witnessed a vigorous development in all undertakings. This is inseparable from the efforts and contributions of the thousands upon thousands of veteran cadres.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Over the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we have carried out organizational reform on a large scale in a systematic manner with fruitful results, thus making the age and knowledge structure of the ranks of our cadres more suit the needs of the four modernizations drive. To this effect, many veteran cadres here have retreated from the first-line posts on their own initiative and recommended many able and virtuous persons so that a large number of young cadres are able to enter the leading posts and to be well-tempered, thus expressing a very high degree of political awareness and morality and making new contributions to the people.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: In this new year, in accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee, we are carrying out party rectification from the top downwards in a planned manner. This is a major event which has a direct bearing on the prosperity or decline and on the success or failure of our party and country. Although many veteran cadres have retreated from leading posts, their age and experiences must be drawn and brought into play in fulfilling the great task of party rectification. We firmly believe that we will certainly achieve better results in the current party rectification than in all past instances of party rectification. This is mainly because we have rich positive and negative experiences. As long as we conscientiously draw lessons and experiences from history and firmly implement the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee coupled with the concerted efforts of all party-member comrades, we will certainly achieve a high degree of political and ideological unanimity and then win a great victory in the socialist modernization drive.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VISITS MASSES, PLA MEN

SK310334 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On the eve of the Spring Festival, leaders of the regional and the Hohhot City party, government, and army organizations, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Liu Guiqian, Cai Ying, Su He, We En, Tian Congming, Xu Lingren, He Yao, Bai Junqing, (Li Xiheng), and (Zhang Tiesheng), went to (Yulin) Commune in suburban Hohhot. Accompanied by an advanced unit attending the national meeting of representatives of those units outstanding in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men and in the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, they went to the barracks of a certain PLA regiment stationed locally in order to inspect and guide the work and to cordially visit cadres, the masses, and the PLA commanders and fighters of all nationalities.

Zhou Hui, together with other leading comrades, warmly praised the achievements scored by the PLA comrades and the cadres and the masses in (Yulin) Commune in conducting the army-civilian joint activity. He pointed out: For army men and civilians to join hands in building spiritual civilization is a very good method to promote the activity of building socialist spiritual civilization. The army and civilians in all localities should actively respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the call of the Central Military Commission and should do a good job in this regard in accordance with the specific situation. Leading comrades at all levels must, in particular, enhance their understanding, conduct ideological and political work in a down-to-earth manner, and depend on the large number of party members, militiamen, and mass organizations to raise the joint activity to a new level.

Leading Comrades Zhou Hui and Bu He stressed: it is necessary to closely combine the army-civilian joint activity with the party rectification work, and give full play to the exemplary vanguard role of the large number of party members and CYL members, and to the role of the grassroots party organizations as fighting bastions. At the same time, equal attention should be paid to the two civilizations and great efforts should be made to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army, the people, and the unity of all nationalities so as to continually achieve new results in strengthening the thousand li of the border areas of our motherland.

In the company of the responsible Hohhot City comrades and leaders of the PLA unit stationed locally, Zhou Hui, Bu He, and other regional party, government, and army leading comrades visited the masses of all nationalities and the army men in (Yulin) Commune. During the visit, they warmly wished the masses and the army men a happy Spring Festival and urged them to make progress in their work. They were warmly welcomed by the army and the people whenever they arrived at a place.

ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

SK290320 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and our correspondents (Liu Rui) and (Pei Jimin), on the afternoon of 27 January, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee held a joint tea party on the occasion of the Spring Festival at the Xincheng Guesthouse in Hohhot City. More than 280 noted personages of various nationalities from various circles happily got together to greet the Spring Festival by hailing the excellent situation prevailing in the country and the region.

Attending the party were leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organs and of the regional CPPCC Committee, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Batubagen, Cai Ying, Eqierhuyaketu, Zhou Beifeng, Hu Zhongda, Li Xigeng, Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Yang Lingde, Naqinshuangheer, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaguang. Attending the party by invitation were Hiung Mao, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; and Wang Duo, director of the preparatory group for setting up the advisory commission under the regional CPC committee. Also attending the party were veteran comrades who had long worked in the region, including Ke Ligeng, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhangshan, and Wang Jianggeag; the NPC deputies and National CPPCC Committee members who are currently in Hohhot City; the regional People's Congress deputies and the regional CPPCC Committee members who are currently in Hohhot City; responsible persons from various democratic parties and mass organizations; experts, scholars, and professors from regional level departments and institutions; returned Overseas Chinese; compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; and other patriotic personages.

Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, presided over the party. Amid warm applause, Comrade Batubagen delivered a speech in which he extended a festive greeting on behalf of the regional CPC Committee to all participants and wished them a happy Spring Festival.

At the party hall, participants zealously watched outstanding performances by the Nei Monggol Beijing Opera Troupe, the acrobatic troupe, the radio and television literary and art troupe, the song-and-dance duet group, the regional level Wulanmuqi, the regional art institute; and by the literary and art team of Hohhot City. Some participants also wrote poems, drew pictures and played chess.

TAIYUAN STEPS UP DRIVE AGAINST THREE CATEGORIES

HK280359 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The Taiyuan City CPC Committee has strengthened its leadership, unified thinking, eliminated factionalism, cleared away obstacles, and speeded up the work of weeding out [Qing li] people of three categories.

The city had already done a great deal of work in this respect. However, it still failed to meet the Central Committee's demands. In order to further create a new situation in party rectification and speed up the work of weeding out people of three categories, the city CPC Committee held a work conference on this topic from 19 to 23 January. In accordance with the spirit of instructions of the central and provincial CPC Committees, the meeting discussed the city CPC Committee's plan for weeding out people of three categories and, concerning the present situation, analyzed and studied the historical and current situation in the city.

The meeting held: In order to speed up the work of weeding out people of three categories in Taiyuan, it is essential to eliminate factionalism, which is the major obstacle. Otherwise, the work of weeding out these people will leave aftereffects. The city CPC Committee therefore decided to convene a meeting of party members and cadres to spend a concentrated period of time on fighting a campaign to encircle factionalism.

The key to eliminating factionalism lies in eliminating its influence among the leadership. It is essential to stick to the Central Committee's policies and criteria; it is forbidden to do otherwise. All people of three categories must be weeded out without exception, no matter which faction they belonged to, no matter whether they protected or opposed you during the Cultural Revolution, and no matter whether they were previously investigated or not.

People who unrepentantly cling to factionalism must not only be severely criticized and educated; they cannot be assigned to important posts, enter the leadership groups, or be used in carrying out party rectification. Those who are currently in the leadership groups must be dismissed. Serious cases must be handled with severity, to the extent of expulsion [kaichu] from the party, in order to ensure the smooth progress of weeding out people of three categories in the whole city.

CPC SECRETARIES VIEW WORK OF SHANXI PARTY

HK300324 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial CPC Committee invited prefectural, city, and county CPC Committee secretaries attending the provincial rural work conference to put forward criticisms and suggestions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee and government and to help the provincial CPC Committee carry out well the party rectification. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a mobilization speech at the provincial rural work conference, encouraging the secretaries to put forward suggestions. He demanded that prefectural, city, and county CPC Committee secretaries dispel misgivings and be bold in putting forward criticisms and suggestions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee and government and on the provincial leaders.

Yesterday morning, the 100-plus secretaries attending the conference held meetings based on prefectural and city groups. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial Committee, Wan Senhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, and vice governors separately came to the group meetings and listened to their views.

The Taiyuan City group put forward criticisms and suggestions on the provincial CPC Committee's work of developing urban-rural type agricultural production, on how to change backward facilities, backward educational work, and bad transportation in the rural and remote areas, and on problems which have emerged in party rectification. Comrade Li Ligong conscientiously made notes of their opinions.

Jinzhong CPC Committee secretaries and county CPC Committee secretaries in Jinzhong Prefecture put forward criticisms on many problems existing in the work style of the provincial CPC Committee. They also put forward criticisms and constructive suggestions on the irrational division between the vocational departments and regions in the commercial, supply and marketing, foreign trade, and social industrial fields, and on the reform in these fields, which has not been carried out in a daring manner.

In the afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee secretaries held talks with the prefectural and city CPC Committee secretaries and solicited their criticisms and suggestions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee. The provincial CPC Committee secretaries conscientiously made notes of their criticisms and suggestions and said that they would centralize, sort out, and study the suggestions, that they would correct their mistakes while carrying out party rectification, and that they would work out measures to correct those mistakes which cannot be corrected immediately.

HEILONGJIANG PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING HELD

SK280911 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission held its third meeting yesterday to listen to briefings given by the first group of party rectification units of the provincial-level organs and to discuss how to deepen the study of party rectification documents and how to resolutely check the evil trends of abusing power to seek personal gain and making things difficult for others.

After listening to the briefings, the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission held that the first group of party rectification units have continuously deepened their study of the party rectification documents. Some units are now experienced in how to hold discussions in the course of study, in how to conduct rectification and to make corrections simultaneously. Nevertheless, compared with the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification and the specific requirements set forth by the provincial CPC Committee, the party rectification study of some units still far from meeting the requirements. The main reason for this is that they have failed to thoroughly study and discuss the documents. In order to further deepen the study of party rectification documents, the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission set forth the following suggestions for the first group of party rectification units:

1. Further enhance their understanding of the importance of studying party rectification documents and define the basic requirements which they must attain in studying the documents.
2. Further implement the principle of integrating theory with practice.
3. Attend to all links in the course of study and discussions.
4. Strengthen concrete leadership over the study of party rectification documents.

While discussing how to implement the principle of holding discussions in the course of study and conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously, the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission discussed in particular the issue of resolutely checking the evil trend of abusing one's power to seek personal gain.

In the course of discussions, participants listed some causes on which the people have complaints. They held that the tyrannical acts and the corrupt phenomena in which a small handful of persons in some departments and units who have real power have abused power and position and the conditions provided by work to make things difficult for others in an effort to make a profit, to extort money from others or to engage in malpractices for selfish ends have seriously harmed the prestige of the party and the government among the masses, have dampened the work enthusiasm of some comrades, and have endangered socialist construction undertakings. Therefore, efforts must be made to adopt resolute measures to solve this problem.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN AT SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK290338 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a joint soiree this afternoon on the occasion of the Spring Festival with the participation of veteran cadres and army men who have retired from the provincial level organs and have been on convalescence leave.

Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Jianfei, and Zhao Dezun. They happily got together with more than 600 veteran cadres and army men and family members of some deceased veteran cadres to mutually extend a festive greeting.

Chen Lei, governor of the province, presided over the soiree. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the soiree. In his speech, he first extended cordial regards and a festive greeting to all veteran cadres and army men on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government.

JILIN LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERINGS

Meeting of Press Units

SK270635 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial Press Workers' Association today held a Spring Festival gathering of press units in Changchun from the central authority, provinces, and municipalities. Responsible comrades of press units in Changchun and press workers happily gathered under the same roof to welcome the coming of Spring Festival.

Leading comrades including Qiang Xiaochu, Liu Jingzhi, and Li Yaquan attended the gathering. Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Liu Jingzhi delivered speeches. They extended Spring Festival greetings to comrades on the press fronts. They urged that in the new year under the leadership of party organizations at all levels, all press units should carry out their powerful functions in implementing and propagating the policy of the party in guiding all tasks, and better carry out functions in spreading the two civilizations.

Provincial CPPCC Gathering

SK280323 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial CPPCC Committee held a get-together at the provincial organ auditorium to greet the Spring Festival. Leading comrades of the party, government, and the Army, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Yu Ke, Zhao Xiu, Li Diping, and (Su Zhang) were invited to the get-together. Comrade Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, chaired the get-together. Entrusted to do so by the leading comrades present at the get-together, he extended New Year greetings to all comrades on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial military district, wishing them a happy Spring Festival.

Also attending the get-together on invitation were Zhao Nanqi, and Liu Jingzhi, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Yu Lin and Song Jiehan, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan, and Wang Jiren, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Huo Mingguang, Gao Dezhan, Liu Shulin, and Wang Jinshan, deputy governors; and Zhang Kaijing, Yan Zitao, Cui Cifeng, Xiao Dafeng, Dong Xin, and (Yue Lin), old comrades who have retreated to the second or third lines. Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Guan Mengjue, Miao Zhuxian, He Yungqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, and Cai Qiyun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, also attended the get-together.

Party-Government Party

SK290340 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon, provincial party, government, and Army leading comrades joyfully gathered together to attend the Spring Festival tea party sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee and Government to extend Spring Festival greetings to one another.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Qiang Xiaochu, Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Zhao Nanqi, Liu Jingzhi, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, Yu Ke, Yang Zhantao, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Gao Dezhan, Liu Shulin, Wang Jinshan, Li Diping, Zhang Fengqi, Che Minqiao, and Zhang Shiying, attended the tea party. He Youfa, advisor of the Shenyang PLA units, also attended.

The tea party was presided over by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. He extended festive greetings to all commanders and fighters stationed in the province on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, He Youfa, (Chen Shengyun), (Zhe Duanfa), (Leng Guicheng), and (Wang Erzong), leading comrades of the PLA units, delivered speeches at the tea party.

GUO FENG AT LIAONING TEA PARTY FOR VETERANS

SK310233 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] On 30 January, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial government jointly held a tea party for veteran comrades of provincial-level organs who withdrew to the second- and third-line posts, to welcome the Spring Festival. Attending the tea party were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government, including Guo Feng, Dai Suli, Li Tieying, Quan Shuren, Xu Shaofu, Li Tao, Zhang Xincun, (Chen Yiguang), Liu Yuru, Zhu Chuan, Luo Dingfeng, Xie Huangtian, Liu Wen, Wang Guangzhong, Tan Liren, Zhao Qi, and Wang Jiyuan and Li Huang, former secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

Secretary of the provincial CPC Committee Xu Shaofu chaired the tea party. Li Tao, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission made a speech at the tea party. After reaffirming the contributions made by veteran comrades withdrawing to the second- and third-line posts during the times of revolutionary war and the socialist construction period, he set forth ardent expectations of veteran comrades. He pointed out: Our veteran comrades who are withdrawing to the second- and third-line posts should help the provincial CPC Committee conduct the party rectification work among the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and the whole province. We also should help the units where we are working to accomplish the task of party rectification. We should support young comrades of new leading bodies to engage in their work, successfully pass on our experience, and enable young comrades to become mature ones as soon as possible. I hope our veteran comrades will play an exemplary role, continue setting an example of carrying forward the honorary tradition of the party and correcting the workstyle of the party, and educate our own children well. We must continue to do well what we can do, try our best to accomplish the tasks entrusted to us by the party however little our ability may be. We should build up physical strength to prolong our life, which is a task entrusted to our comrades by the party.

DENG XIAOPING ENDS INSPECTION OF ZHUHAI ZONE

HK300742 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping Inspects Zhuhai, Meets Ke Zhengping and Ma Wanqi"]

[Excerpt] Deng Xiaoping, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee member and Central Advisory Commission chairman, inspected the Zhuhai special zone immediately after completing his inspection of the Shenzhen special zone on 26 January.

During his inspection of Zhuhai, Deng Xiaoping met Ke Zhengping, a responsible person of the Macao Nanguang Trading Company; and Ma Wanqi, director of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, Wang Zhen and their large party arrived in Shenzhen by train at 1100 on 24 January

ARTICLE ON HU YAOBANG CLARIFYING POLITICAL SITUATION

HK271244 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

["Special Feature" by Hsin Yu: "Hu Yaobang Inspects Guizhou, Discusses Political Situation -- Clarifies Various Misgivings on Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] It is still bitterly cold in northern China, but indoors winter jasmine has burst into blossoms. Good news of economic development attained in 1983 keep pouring in, the markets are brisk, and there seems to be ample supplies of commodities. Only the prices of some vegetables and food are quietly going up again. It is the busy Spring Festival season. On the Chinese mainland, the tense, perplexed, and alarmed feeling of a month or two ago subsided recently and the Spring Festival this year will be spent in a calm and relatively joyous atmosphere.

From Tense and Perplexed Feelings to Ideological Tranquility

It was widely rumored some 10 days ago that at the beginning of this year, General Secretary Hu Yaobang went on an inspection tour to southwest China. At a provincial meeting of senior cadres, he talked freely about the overall political situation on the Chinese mainland. His appraisal was somewhat similar to that of persons of insight at home and abroad, and most of the people who got wind of his speech felt relieved. In my opinion, General Secretary Hu's speech has clarified to a great extent the ideological confusion prevailing before early December last year.

The tense and perplexed feelings that spread abroad some time ago originated from the decision of the CPC to launch a round of criticizing and opposing rightism by eliminating and preventing "spiritual pollution" simultaneously with all-round party rectification. For a time, like previous political movements which "took class struggle as a key link," all concerned declared where they stood. In addition, some people who had not thoroughly eliminated the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology and some people with a sluggish way of thinking, who were "absolutely obedient to the higher authorities," "went into action without delay" and "raised the quotas at every level." The result was that a situation of broadening the scope emerged, which took the CPC authorities by surprise. People with good intentions could not but feel deeply worried: Will the gratifying situation, which has shown some improvement for only 2-3 years, be turned into a messy one again?

Hu Yaobang Advances a Three-Point Argument and Stresses Opposition to "Leftism"

Over the past month these misgivings have gradually subsided. News from various quarters shows that the distressing situation will soon be a thing of the past and that the shock has lessened. The CPC authorities have acted to dispel the very needless shock, particularly the dangerous signals which have an adverse impact on the structural reform of the economy and other fields. This is the outcome of their alertness and efforts.

In judging the political situation on the mainland, Hu Yaobang outlined the following three points: 1) Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the line, principles, and policies of the central authorities have been entirely correct. There is neither leftist nor right deviation. He refuted the censures or doubts constantly raised by both the leftist and rightist forces. 2) The chief problems in carrying out the present line and policies are still obstructions from the leftist pernicious influence and from the leftist line and policies. This shows that it is necessary to continue to seek unity of thinking, to make vigorous efforts to correct things, and to carry out reform. 3) In the fields of ideological work and in rectifying unhealthy practices, such as taking advantage of one's powers to seek personal gain, the chief problems are weak and right deviation. This means that there will be no relaxation in criticizing and opposing rightism within a specified scope, including the "elimination of spiritual pollution."

People know quite well that the CPC always talks about the "future tasks" after talking about the "current situation." Its analysis and appraisal of the political situation are a starting point for determining its future actions. Needless to say, the three-point argument advanced by Mr Hu is of great significance.

The three-point argument has been published in newspapers and made known throughout the country. But people who do not know the ins and outs of the matter may not have paid enough attention to this. It appeared on 22 January in a brief RENMIN RIBAO article reprinted from a long report by GUIZHOU RIBAO. Although this report was printed on the front page, it did not explain that the three-point argument was advanced by the general secretary, nor was it given a special or prominent place. However, informed sources said that it was indeed what Hu Yaobang had said. The publication was delayed for about 2 weeks after Hu Yaobang himself had returned to Beijing. This was seemingly because this should be approved by CPC leaders through collective discussions. If this conjecture is correct, the three-point argument is no longer Hu's personal opinion but the common view of the CPC authorities. When we recall the intermittent news that no or less publicity should be made on individuals, failure to mention Hu Yaobang's name in the report is understandable.

There Has Been No Change in the Basic Viewpoint on the Situation the Past 5 Years

The basic viewpoint of the three-point argument is not a very fresh one. It may well be supposed that this has always been the main principle by which the CPC practically has judged the political situation the past 5 years. The situation the last 5 years, no matter what spectacular issues have been raised and what new actions have been taken at any particular time, has essentially developed according to this basic appraisal if we view the situation as a whole for a relatively long time. There have been no fundamental changes in either its firm and unshakable line and policies or its primary and secondary orientations of opposing leftist and right deviations or the "struggle on two fronts."

Obviously, in the last 5 years, particularly before the 12th CPC National Congress, the CPC has spent the greatest energy on and paid the most constant attention to opposing and rectifying leftism throughout the party. Everybody knows that the pragmatist and reform line, with Deng Xiaoping as its representative, has been established in the process of opposing leftism. Its generally recognized achievements (despite its growing stack of difficult problems) have also come from opposing and rectifying leftism. The source of the "outstanding" economic development, as some outsiders call it, is public knowledge. The political spearhead of various projects that have a strong bearing on the situation as a whole, such as the current "party rectification," the continued implementation of the rural economic reform as set forth in "Document No 1" this year, and the ongoing experimental reform in the cities, are primarily directed against the "leftist legacy" or the pernicious influence of leftism.

However, it is also a fact that Deng Xiaoping has never abandoned or neglected opposition to and prevention of rightism. Viewed from a political angle, his actions, from delivering his famous speech on "adhering to the four basic principles" only a few months after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and banning the "democratic wall in Xidan," to opposing liberalization, suppressing hostile underground political activities, opposing privileges within the party, launching the struggle against corruption and corrosion, severely suppressing criminal activities which undermine public order, as well as launching the "elimination of spiritual pollution" at the end of October last year, were aimed at preventing and opposing rightism. Some of them have evoked much comment. There are also quite a few people who, out of misunderstanding, have been greatly alarmed. However, all these actions have been confined to a limited scope. Although the scope of such struggle as opposing privileges, eliminating corruption, and resisting corrosion, and cracking down on crimes which undermine public order cannot be regarded as small, the number of people implicated inside and outside the CPC is extremely small. Therefore, opposing and rectifying rightism has been placed in a secondary position the past 5 years.

The Reaffirmation Is Aimed at Clearly Showing the Orientation

In mentioning the three-point appraisal, some problems which were placed on the agenda long ago have been cited again in a striking manner, such as the remnant leftist influence of the policy toward intellectuals, the policy on united front work, and the policies toward agriculture and industry; some new emphases have been put forward, such as the unhealthy practice of taking advantage of one's powers to seek personal gain, and a great emphasis has been placed on the enforcement of discipline.

However, what has caused the general secretary to reaffirm his appraisal of the overall situation at the beginning of this year? An official report said that cadres at all levels should keep a clear head and have unity of thinking on the overall situation and the central line and that they should not adopt a vacillating attitude toward the overall situation and the central line. Our question has thus been replied to in a succinct manner.

Like ordinary people at home and abroad, there is also some ideological confusion among the leading cadres at various levels. True, there are some people who take a doubtful attitude toward the present pragmatist and reform line (as a matter of fact, these people have been constantly saying the past 5 years that this or that is "right deviation" or "left deviation," but the number of these people has been decreasing). However, there is a bigger question: "What tendency presents a major problem today?" This "confusion" and this "question" presumably have some bearing on the "struggle against serious economic crimes" the past 2 years. They also involve the fact that some ruling bodies, while taking advantage of their functions and powers to seek personal gain, must severely suppress the crimes which endanger public order, to implement the policy of "opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy," and to carry out readjustment and reform in various fields.

And the "elimination of spiritual pollution" recently launched has probably perplexed people more easily. Some time ago the propaganda machine built up great momentum, seemingly indicating the approach of a storm. Taken for granted, some people took advantage of this opportunity to stir up a typhoon, presumably in an attempt to perform a meritorious deed. However, soon after it was launched, important officials of the CPC and government authorities hurriedly rectified the deviation by stipulating that "elimination of spiritual pollution" should not be mentioned in the rural areas; that it should not be directed against the structural reform of the economy; that it should not be carried out in the scientific and technological circles; that creation of a tense atmosphere is prohibited; that it is impermissible to take advantage of one's power and influence to intimidate people; and that it is impermissible to interfere willfully in matters of domestic life, such as dress and hair styles. Within the scope of "eliminating spiritual pollution" and "preventing spiritual pollution," people are required to convince and move others by reasoning, to concern themselves with facts and not with individuals, to adhere to the "principle of three don'ts," and so on. In this way they simply did not conform to the "old traditions." Those who do not have a comprehensive understanding of the current line, principles, and policies of the CPC would find it difficult to make heads or tails of this matter. If the level of the leading cadres at the lower levels is also mediocre, they will be at a loss as to what to do.

Presumably, it is this situation that has made it quite necessary to reaffirm the overall political situation and the three points. It is simply aimed at clarifying the confusing situation so that all people can make clear the orientation and thus attain "a high degree of political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee." If the CPC had not made this reaffirmation, a decentralized situation would have probably emerged, and if each had gone his way, he would have not been able to realize his errors when things went wrong. It is imaginable that it will be more difficult for the CPC Central Committee to continue to press ahead with its line, principles, and policies and to achieve the objective of building "two civilizations" and for the people to realize their hope of living a happy life.

In the days when we are ushering in the traditional festival, it is indeed necessary for us to thank General Secretary Hu. When his words have been relayed from one level to another to various parts of the country, people will be able to enjoy this happy festival time with their minds at ease.

'SELECTED WORKS OF CHEN YUN' TO BE DISTRIBUTED

HK280750 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Jan 84 p 4

["Special Dispatch": "Selected Works of Chen Yun To Be Distributed; Many Expositions on Cadre Issues"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jan -- This reporter has been informed that the "Selected Works of Chen Yun," a Chinese leader who is a profound thinker, will soon be distributed throughout the country.

According to my information, the "Selected Works of Chen Yun" include 45 articles written by him between 1926 and 1949. Most of them are being published for the first time. These articles deal with political, military, economic, and cultural affairs.

According to a person who has already read the "Selected Works," Chen Yun was appointed director of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department in Yanan in 1937 and held this post for 7 years; he made many important expositions on party building and cadres issues. Articles on this topic are a highlight of these selected works. As the CPC is currently carrying out party rectification, it appears that the publication of the "Selected Works" is a requirement of this rectification.

Chen Yun has consistently been responsible for economic work since the founding of the New China. He is a major decision-maker in the economic policies currently being pursued by China. Chen Yun's writings on economic work are also to be published in the near future.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON BEIJING TALKS

HK271200 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, has revealed that informal discussions on the future of Hong Kong are taking place during official dinners which members of both delegations attend. Sir Edward disclosed this on his arrival from Beijing, where he had attended the eighth round of Sino-British negotiations on the 1997 issue.

[Begin Youde recording] This time there were some new faces on the delegations, with Mr Zhou Nan, the assistant minister, leading the Chinese side, and Sir Richard Evans, leading for the British side. Both of them are highly qualified and experienced leaders of the delegations and so we were able to pick up where we left off in December and to continue our discussions without interruption. And there you will have seen it was in consequence another very useful session. Last night, Mr Zhou Nan was the host at the Diaoyutao and we had a very pleasant dinner. The temperature outside was very cold but inside, let me assure you, it was quite warm. And Mr Yao Guang had also given a dinner for Sir Richard earlier in the week. And these are, of course, occasions on which there can be informal exchanges of views. Otherwise, informal contacts between the two delegations will continue.

We will now have the Chinese New Year or the Spring Festival, as they call it in Beijing. And those of you who come with us to Beijing, I will...I'm sure will be glad to see the end of the winter and the beginning of the spring...I shall be going back on the 21st of February for the next round. And in case I don't see you until then, let me wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year. [end recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

1 FEB. 1984

